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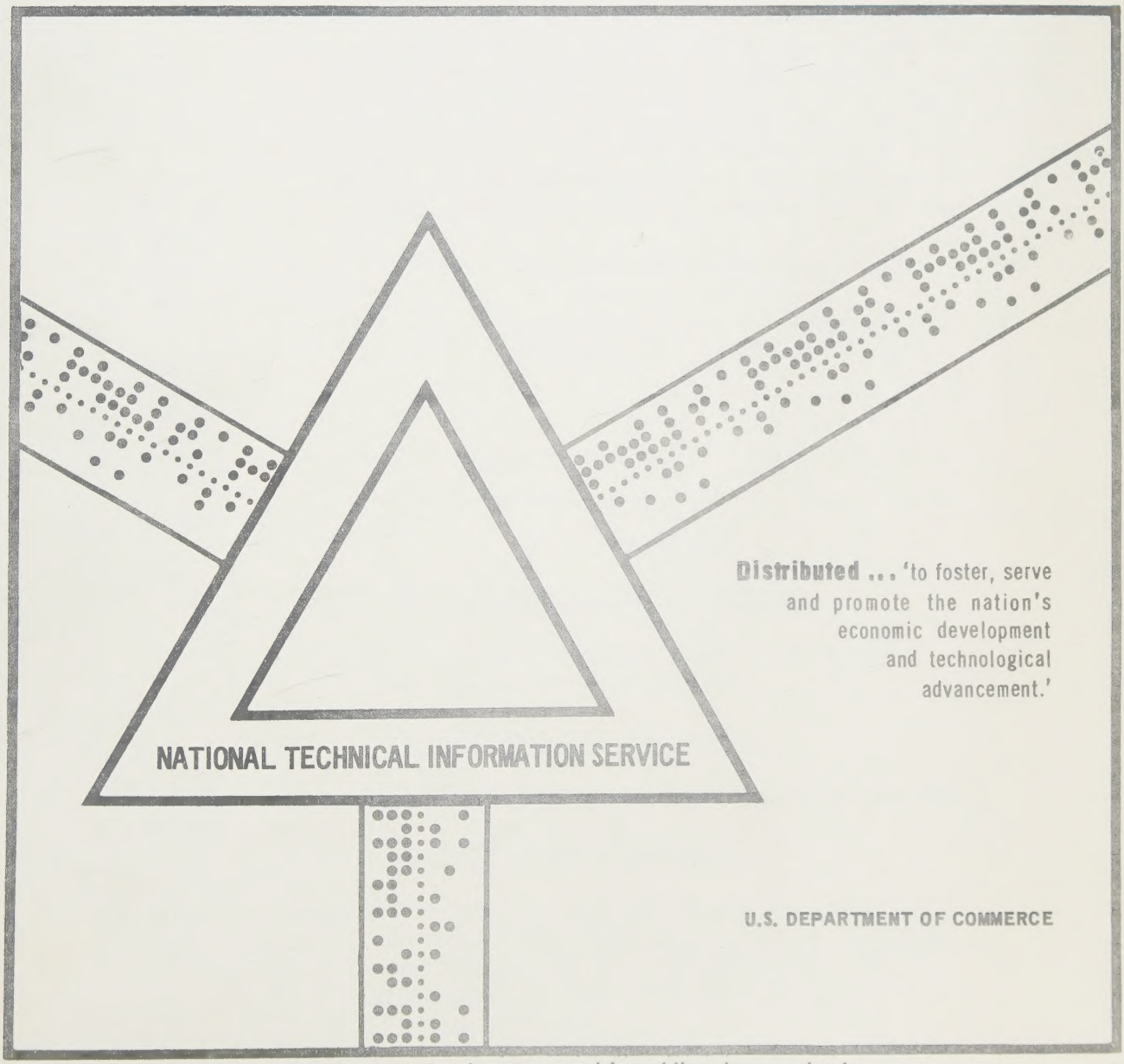
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* NATIONAL *
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"REVOLUTIONIZATION" OF CADRES

To Learn from Tach'ing the Leadership Squad Must Revolutionize Itself

by

CCP Committee of Ch'angch'un Electric Power Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 26, 1971)

Here in the Ch'angch'un Electric Power Bureau we began to learn from Tach'ing in 1964. We made certain achievements but also went through some twists and turns and learned some lessons. In order to go one step further in implementing great leader Chairman Mao's instructions "Learn from Tach'ing in industrial production," the CCP committee of the bureau adopted a resolution in 1970 that called for further learning from Tach'ing. We made new achievements in this respect.

Summing up the positive and negative experiences in the Electric Power Bureau's learning from Tach'ing, we realize profoundly that Tach'ing's experience is filled with a high degree of revolutionary spirit, therefore it is impossible to learn from it well without a revolutionized leadership squad which maintains close contact with the masses. To understand Tach'ing's experience deeply, act as a leader in learning from Tach'ing and incessantly guide the movement of learning from Tach'ing into deep-going development, members of the leadership squad must learn from Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, earnestly remold their world outlook, raise their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines and develop even greater revolutionary enthusiasm.

Understanding Tach'ing's Experience Profoundly from the Height of Line Struggle

Tach'ing is a red banner on the industrial front of our country brought up under the care of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. It is an example in the building of socialism by resolutely following the spirit of the general line and in the development of China's industries through "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." Chairman Mao's instruction "Learn from Tach'ing in industrial production" illuminates the way of development for the socialist industries of our country.

With the counter-revolutionary vicious aim of restoring capitalism, political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist line for many years, endeavored to interfere with and undermine the movement of learning from Tach'ing, and disseminated the preposterous revisionist theory of "productive forces above everything" in an attempt to lead the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production" onto the revisionist road.

A struggle between the two lines always existed over the question of how to understand, how to publicize and how to learn from Tach'ing's experience. The only way to understand deeply the profound significance of Tach'ing's red banner commended by Chairman Mao, eliminate the interference from political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and have a real grasp of basic experience of Tach'ing is to stand on the high plane of line struggle.

At the beginning of the movement to learn from Tach'ing, members of the former leadership squad of our bureau were influenced by the "theory of productive forces above everything" and considered Tach'ing purely as a model of production. They only looked at Tach'ing's material achievements without looking at its spiritual achievements. In learning from Tach'ing they learned only the form but not the fundamentals. In the implementation of Tach'ing's experience, they grasped only the safe distribution of electricity without grasping the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people. As a result, when they led the masses to learn from Tach'ing they grasped first this and then that without coming to the point. Thus the movement became vigorous only in form but the fundamentals of Tach'ing were lost.

During the movement of learning from Tach'ing in a transformer station, under the guidance of the one-sided idea, "for electric power departments, learning from Tach'ing means to guarantee the safe distribution of electric power," they grasped only the formulation of rules and regulations for production. As a result, a 140,000-word operational regulation was formulated at this station. Rewards, banners and monetary prizes were given to units as long as they succeeded in achieving safety in operation. In this way they followed the wrong path in the movement to learn from Tach'ing.

After the establishment of the revolutionary committee, members of the leadership squad were organized to read Marxist, Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works in accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching

"Historical experience is worthy of attention," to repudiate penetratingly and repeatedly the "theory of productive forces above everything" in relation to the past experience of learning from Tach'ing, to raise the consciousness of the members of the leadership squad in line struggle, and to realize further that the only way to have a real grasp of Tach'ing's fundamental experience was to understand Tach'ing by standing on the high plane of line struggle.

In order to push the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing into penetrating development, members of our leadership squad came to the transformer station for the second time to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's instructions "Learn from Tach'ing in industrial production" together with the workers, to grasp class struggle energetically, to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, to persevere in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical works in a living way, to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people, and to modify irrational regulations and systems. This turned the station into an advanced collective in the bureau in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works and improved the work of safe distribution of electricity. We promptly summed up and popularized the experience of this transformer station and successfully brought about an upsurge in the movement of learning from Tach'ing throughout the bureau.

The summing-up and grasping of this transformer station's experience in learning from Tach'ing enabled us to realize: The key to learning lays in the leadership. The only way to understand Tach'ing's experience profoundly, to place the accent on giving prominence to proletarian politics, to place revolution in the commander's position, to persevere in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to learn Tach'ing's fundamentals was for the leadership squad to stand at the high plane of line struggle, earnestly remold the world outlook, eliminate the remnant poison of the revisionist line and the influence of the "theory of productive forces above everything."

Voluntarily Remolding the World Outlook and Acting As a Leader in Learning from Tach'ing

After the establishment of the CCP committee of the bureau, the broad masses of revolutionaries were led to develop the movement of learning from Tach'ing penetratingly and it was proposed to build up the Electric Power Bureau into a Tach'ing-type enterprise. This fighting slogan reflected the desire of the broad masses of revolutionaries and mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm of all the people in the bureau. However, some of the people in our leadership squad thought that Tach'ing's experience was indeed good but it was beyond reach. Now why did these comrades fail to catch up with the situation? It was because their ideological revolutionization was lagging behind. The only way to become leaders in learning from Tach'ing was to become leaders in ideological revolutionization first.

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: "In revolution we must also revolutionize ourselves. It is impossible to make this revolution well without

revolutionizing ourselves." It would be impossible to do a good job in the movement of learning from Tach'ing if members of our leadership squad failed to take the lead to revolutionize themselves and do a good job in their own ideological revolutionization.

Last year our bureau was assigned the important task of building a transformer project. The job was technically complicated and we were hard pressed for time. In order to implement speedily Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the CCP committee of the bureau mobilized the masses extensively to undergo earnest discussions. However, some of the leading cadres insisted that the situation was difficult, did not believe in the power of the masses and thought that the masses would not be able to do what they themselves could not do. They marked the confines for the masses before mobilizing them. They supported the masses whenever the views of the masses were within the confines but would not support the masses whenever their views were outside of them. Their thinking lagged behind that of the masses, therefore they restrained the masses and suppressed the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. But they still thought that their "leadership was wise."

Practice in the movement of learning from Tach'ing is the best classroom for solving ideological problems of members of the leadership squad. At the beginning of the construction work leading members came to the first line of production struggle, developed active ideological struggle in association with reality and remolded their world outlook in the course of following Tach'ing's experience.

One day when several pieces of equipment weighing 70 tons were being transported, the tractor in front broke down and bogged down after a short while. A leading comrade in charge on the spot borrowed tractors, long-distance trucks and even a tank to try to pull the tractor out. But all efforts failed. At this time he thought there was no machine which was more powerful, therefore he lost confidence in the accomplishment of the task on schedule. But the worker comrades were not scared by the difficulty. They pooled their wisdom together and decided to install a pulley and a winch, with the help of which they quickly pulled it out.

This incident educated this leading comrade profoundly. He conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "The decisive factor is man, not matter." He tried to find out his own ideological shortcoming by comparing himself with the masses, voluntarily looked for the causes from his world outlook, conducted discussion and application with the masses and energetically repudiated the "theory of the masses being backward." He said with deep understanding: "As the masses of workers pulled the broken-down tractor out from the mud, they also pulled my ideology out from the mud of seeing matter without seeing man."

Relatively profound ideological changes in the leadership squad pushed the comrades from backwardness to an advance state, and increased the revolutionary zeal of the masses, and advanced people and deeds emerged incessantly from the construction site. According to past procedures the

inspection section had to spend several days' time to test every item after all the electrical equipment had been installed. In order to fight for time, this time they conducted tests as work proceeded; therefore testing was completed as soon as installation was completed. In this way the entire construction task was completed after a struggle of ten days and nights.

Completion of the construction of this important transformer project made us realize this: When the leadership squad fails to advance ahead of the masses it will lag behind the masses. When the leadership squad fails to serve as the motive force of a movement it will become an impeding force. We must not learn from Tach'ing peacefully and comfortably; instead, we must struggle against difficulties and erroneous ideas. If members of the leadership squad are afraid of touching the soul, afraid of hardship and hard work, they will never succeed in learning from Comrade Wang Chin-hsi and will fail to produce a Tach'ing-type enterprise. This is where our Electric Power Bureau differs from Tach'ing. Consequently, the only way to act as a leader in learning from Tach'ing is to do a good job in the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad.

Intensification of Ideological Revolutionization Pushes Forward the Intensification of the Movement of Learning from Tach'ing

As the movement of learning from Tach'ing developed, the situation of revolution and production in our bureau became better and better. As the broad masses of revolutionary workers underwent relatively profound spiritual change, production increased day by day and technical innovation emerged incessantly item by item. However, as "newspapers extolled us, the leadership commended us and the masses praised us" some of our comrades developed the idea of being satisfied with the status quo. They began to fail to support actively the new deeds which emerged from among the masses, to study carefully problems arising from the movement, or to intensify the movement of learning from Tach'ing.

This is because our leadership squad slackened its ideological remolding and developed "complacency." Arrogance and self-complacency are the greatest enemy of learning from Tach'ing and an obstacle to the continuation of revolution. When "complacency" is in our way we shall stop advancing, think only of acting in a small way without thinking of acting in a big way and think only of maintaining the status quo without thinking of creating anything new. In this way we shall hesitate in our work and lose our enthusiasm and initiative. Such a "middle stream" idea devoid of aspiration and such conservative philistine philosophy are not suitable for the vigorously developing movement of learning from Tach'ing.

In order to solve this problem, members of our leadership squad went among the masses to hold "arrogance" and "complacency" elimination study classes. They studied together with the masses Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, volunteered to criticize their own "arrogance" and "complacency" in front of

the masses, dug deep into the roots of "arrogance" and "complacency," and energetically struggled against "arrogance" and "complacency" from the height of line struggle. In this way they raised the consciousness of the leadership squad in the continuation of revolution, eliminated obstacles in the way and brought about a new situation in the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing quickly.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The situation during the period of revolution changes quickly" and "As a movement develops we find new things in front of us. New things keep coming incessantly. To study the movement in its entirety and to study its development is a great task for us, to which we have to pay constant attention." Practice enabled us to realize this: In order to study the new problems and new trends in a movement and lead it to go deep, we must first study the problems and new trends of revolutionization of the leadership squad itself, firmly observe the principle of one dividing into two, incessantly expose ideological contradictions and lead the revolution into intensive development. The only way to intensify the movement of learning from Tach'ing is to intensify ideological revolutionization.

The developing movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production is profoundly changing the situation in the enterprises and promoting man's ideological revolutionization. Revolution demands that our leadership squad "march ahead of the movement and not lag behind it."

* * *

PRODUCTIVE LABOR FOR CADRES

Grasp Well This Fundamental and Important Matter

- How cadres of Hsuanhua Brick and Tile Works of Changchiak'ou municipality persevere in doing collective productive manual labor

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 26, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Participation in collective productive manual labor by cadres is a fundamental and important requirement under the socialist system. All units in enterprises must persevere in it earnestly. But how can we persevere in it without slackening? The experience of Hsuanhua Brick and Tile Works can serve as a reference: The leadership squad must consider participation in manual labor a profound ideological revolution, regularly solve questions of ideological understanding from the viewpoint of the struggle between the two lines, handle well the relation between the "officials" and the common people, the relation between manual labor and work, and the relation between collective leadership and division of work and responsibility.

*

Hsuanhua Brick and Tile Works is a semi-mechanized factory with 800-odd workers. Since the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the factory in 1967 all 12 leading cadres in the factory have been following great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must serve both as 'officials' and as common people," and take part in collective productive manual labor. On the average, each one of them took part in manual labor for 240 days a year and the highest record is 329 days. Their excellent tradition of persevering in the participation of collective productive manual labor by cadres further invigorates the revolutionary zeal of the old cadres and maintains the new cadres' identity as common laborers. With cadres pushing the masses forward, an atmosphere of struggle in unity is developed throughout the factory, the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation of the cultural revolution goes deeper and deeper, and production targets are overfulfilled every year. Output of machine-made red bricks in 1970 was double that before the great proletarian cultural revolution and the output of machine-made blue tiles increased by 11 times. The leadership squad of this factory is now an advanced collective in Hopei Province and Changchiak'ou area in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

A Serious Ideological Revolution

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "A correct political and military line is not born and developed naturally and peacefully but born and developed from struggles." Participation in productive manual labor by cadres is a serious ideological revolution. There have been repeated struggles in the course of pursuing this revolution by cadres of Hsuanhua Brick and Tile Works. The following is their way of doing it:

1. Incessantly struggling against bureaucratic airs and letting the idea of "not separating ourselves from production and also taking part in work" take deep root--Members of the leadership squad of this factory had a dispute about the question of separation from production soon after the leadership squad was formed. Some people thought: The old squad had more than ten cadres separated from production, yet they failed to do the work well; if we do not appoint a few full-time cadres detached from labor who is going to take care of our work? But some of the members were in favor of not separating the cadres from production. After being assigned to production posts they often do their own manual labor alone and became unwilling to do office work.

What does this phenomenon tell us? In the final analysis it is the lack of thorough understanding of the great significance of participation in productive manual labor by cadres and a failure to understand that this is an important matter concerning preventing and opposing revisionism. So the revolutionary committee organized the cadres to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching about the building of political power and cadres' participation in manual labor and guided everybody to review earnestly the lesson learned from the peaceful transformation along the revisionist road by some of the factory-class cadres of the works because of their separation from manual labor, separation from the masses and separation from reality. The revolutionary committee also combined these lessons with their living ideas to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party to become an official" and to remove the poison from themselves.

Such work made everybody profoundly realize that separation from manual labor meant separation from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, which would make us lazy and greedy, turn us into revisionists ideologically, separate us from the masses, cause us to distrust the masses, prevent us from doing our work well and make capitalist-roaders' mistakes. Upon raising their understanding, they decided to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with realistic action. Representatives of the masses insisted on returning to their original production posts to work in the shifts and representatives of the cadres insisted on "going down to households," squads and teams to take the place of common workers. This action received immediate favorable response from the broad masses of workers who said: In the past the cadres spent half a day smoking their cigarettes, drinking their tea and reading their newspaper; but today the leaders take the lead in going deep among the masses and working hard.

2. Incessantly struggling against the idea of fearing hardship and fatigue and letting the idea of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and take deep root--At the beginning the cadres were very enthusiastic in working in place of workers during the day and working late into the night after they returned home. But later some of them developed the idea of fearing hardship and fatigue, some of them thought "it does not pay to serve as cadres"; and some of them picked light jobs to do and avoided heavy jobs, trying their best to work in places where there were many hands and little work to do.

Upon analyzing this situation, the revolutionary committee organized the cadres to study repeatedly Vice Chairman Lin's instructions: "Without understanding the sufferings of the past it will be impossible to understand today's happiness; what is more, we may even erroneously mistake today's happiness for misery." It also repeatedly developed activities of recalling past sufferings and thinking about present happiness in the leadership squad and guided everybody to establish a "correct viewpoint toward suffering and happiness" so as to raise their consciousness in continuing to make revolution. Such activities further raised everybody's consciousness in taking part in productive manual labor. Now everybody strives to go to places where work is heavy. Some people go straight to their laboring posts after their return from a meeting in another place without even entering their offices. They said: "When we persevere in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we are willing "to get very tired and we shall feel it is sweet even when it is bitter."

3. Incessantly struggling against the idea of being satisfied with the status quo and letting the idea of continuation of revolution take deep root--As a result of its ceaseless new achievements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in grasping revolution and promoting production in the course of performing manual labor, the leadership squad of this factory has been granted the titles of advanced collective in the ch'ü, municipality area, and Hopei Province in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

But face with achievements as well as honor and amid compliments, some of the comrades developed the idea "we have done about enough" and said, "We may as well do less manual labor since there is so much office work to do." In order to solve this problem promptly the revolutionary committee conducted an open-door rectification. At meetings of rectification they recounted expressions of arrogance and self-complacency, discussed the peril of self-complacency, dug out the roots of arrogance and complacency, formulated a system of participation in manual labor by cadres and invited the masses to supervise the system.

Handling the Three Relations Correctly

Prolonged participation in productive manual labor by cadres in Hsuanhua Brick and Tile Works has not weakened their work, on the contrary it has steeled them as compared with former times. They handled the

following three relations correctly from the viewpoint of the struggle between the two lines:

1. The relation between serving as "officials" and serving as common people.

An incident happened after the revolutionary committee of the factory was formed: After workers of the semi-product workshop modified an automatic combine it failed to run normally at the beginning. Sixth grade electrician Meng Hai-k'uan, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee taking part in manual labor in this workshop, thought he had experience and was also a cadre, so he sat there alone all day thinking about it. But he failed to solve the problem after a long time. The masses criticized him as one being "among the masses physically but thinking much about them."

"Now, I am a representative of the masses myself, why do I fail to think as much about the masses after I became a vice chairman?" The more Meng Hai-k'uan thought about this question the more he felt its gravity. He realized: Luckily I returned to the masses to take part in manual labor early enough and could thus hear the criticism of the masses in time; otherwise I might continue to sit on top ordering people around but slipping onto the wrong road without noticing it. How dangerous that would have been!

From then on he learned humbly from the masses and held six consecutive symposiums to pool the wisdom and power of the masses. As a result, they successfully overcame many difficulties. During the past three years they succeeded in making four important innovations including the use of powdered coal to fire bricks and residual heat to dry bricks.

2. The relation between manual labor and official work.

During one period of time some of the cadres made manual labor and official work antagonistic to each other and one-sidedly thought that if one worked one could not perform manual labor and if one performed manual labor one could not do office work. They failed to understand that the only way to discover and solve problems promptly and do work well was to persevere in taking part in manual labor.

An incident occurred once. The drying section of the Tile Workshop failed to stir up an upsurge in the movement of comparing, learning, surpassing and helping when other workshops throughout the factory had already done so. With this question in mind, Tung I-min, a member of the revolutionary committee, went to work in the shift in the drying section where he discovered that some of the workers failed to look at themselves from the viewpoint of one dividing into two and failed to have a correct understanding of the advanced, thinking that they themselves were above all others.

To solve this problem he held heart-to-heart talks extensively with the workers and performed meticulous ideological work on them. He also held a discussion in the section to talk about the question of how to look

at the advanced. Such work enabled everybody to unify understanding and stirred up an upsurge of competition in revolution, unity and progress throughout the section, in which everybody humbly learned from the advanced, enthusiastically helped the backward, and strove to become advanced. As a result, everybody underwent a complete spiritual change and at the end of the year this section was chosen as an advanced collective in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

This incident educates all the cadres and enables them to understand further that although there are numerous things to be done in the factory, the most important work is to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and that to do a good job in educating the people we must go deep into the masses to find out their living ideas. Looking at the question from this viewpoint, the cadres' personal participation in manual labor and their identifying themselves with the masses is a prerequisite for doing work well. Since then the leadership squad has devised many ways to do their work and gradually began to acquire experience in grasping advanced models, in training backbone elements and in conducting mass movements in a big way. Such practical experiences acquired at the basic level made the leadership squad of the factory wise and proficient.

3. The relation between collective leadership and division of responsibility.

Participation in manual labor by the cadres in this factory was once interfered with by certain leadership members' undue emphasis on their own responsibility.

When this happened they followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "In collective leadership and individual responsibility we must not place undue emphasis on either side," and correctly handled the relation between collective leadership and division of responsibility. When the CCP committee or the revolutionary committee adopted a resolution, their members went back to their respective sections to implement them. When there were important questions existing in the sections they brought them back to the CCP committee or revolutionary committee for collective discussion.

During their routine work, "squad leaders" also pay special attention to developing the role of "a squad of people" fully. They trust the committee members ideologically in connection with work to which the latter are assigned. The "squad leaders" also help them with their difficulties, give them a free hand in their work and voluntarily assume responsibility when something goes wrong. In this way they prevent "going one's own way" and also avoid concentrating the burden on a small number of people. This insures the perseverance in the system of participation in collective productive manual labor by cadres and also strengthens the centralized leadership of the Party. Their method is this: Make collective resolutions, carry them out separately, meet promptly when problems are discovered, and maintain horizontal contact with the squad leader as the center.

Cultivating a Good Leadership Squad

The leadership squad of Hsuanhua Brick and Tile Works enjoys high prestige among the masses because it perseveres for long periods of time in participation in collective productive manual labor and joins its heart with those of the masses of workers. Everybody says that this squad is firm in thinking, in working style as well as in work.

Firm in thinking. They resolutely listen to Chairman Mao and resolutely act according to Chairman Mao's instructions. They maintain their identity as members of the working class, become more and more enthusiastic in making revolution, and touching deeds of leadership members who remain firm in the face of emergency or difficult missions have emerged throughout the factory.

One day when an underground water pipe went out of order, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee defied the severe cold and dived into icy water to make repairs so as to guarantee the supply of water to the plant. At the end of July last year they discovered that they were 1,400 pieces of bricks short of the production target after the last squad completed its production. So, Hou Che, a member of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee taking part in manual labor here, took the lead to go back to the kiln. He braved temperatures as high as 60 degrees to take out 2,000 pieces of brick which enabled the factory to overfulfill the production target for July.

Firm in working style. Members of the leading squad labor hard with the masses all year round and totally integrate themselves with the workers. Since they look as dirty as the workers, it is impossible to distinguish the cadres from the workers. In this way the workers are willing to talk with the cadres and express their views to them. Before the cultural revolution, workers in this factory repeatedly proposed to the leadership the trial-manufacture of a device to lighten heavy manual labor but their proposal was forcibly turned down by the leadership under the pretext of "affecting production." But now when the cadres, during their own manual labor, see that each worker has to lift some 80 tons of bricks a day they become very anxious. They not only enthusiastically support the work of trial-manufacture of this labor saving device but actually take part in it. When the cadres care for the workers, the workers in turn care more for revolution. In this way the cadres and the masses share the same feeling, mutually depend on and help one another and jointly contribute to production and revolution.

Firm in work. They are quick in discovering problems and prompt in solving problems. When they study problems they are able to grasp the key points, adopt measures consistent with reality, speak from the heart of the masses, and talk in a way relevant to revolution and production. Using the words of these cadres themselves: "Without manual labor, we shall have nothing inside us, speak weakly, command timidly and fail to serve as good proletarian cadres. When we take part in manual labor we shall know the score and our words will be convincing. In the meantime the masses will be willing to listen to us."

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Vigorous Efforts Toward the Study Program for the No. 1 Men of Leading Squads at Hsien and Municipal Levels Made by the CCP Committee of the Szup'ing District in Leading the Study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Consciousness of taking revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice is enhanced

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 4, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun, August 3) In leading the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the CCP committee of Szup'ing district, Kirin Province, pays energetic attention to the No. 1 men of the leading squads at the hsien and municipal levels and raised the consciousness of these comrades in conscientious study and in applying revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the leading cadres at various levels of Szup'ing district have applied redoubled efforts to the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and scored great achievements. The Party committee of Szup'ing district has come to understand that the key to strengthening leadership over cadres at various levels lies in proper attention to the No. 1 men, especially those of the leading squads at the hsien and municipal levels, in order to increase continuously their understanding of the great significance of conscientious study. To that end, the Party committee of the district through discussion-application meetings, study classes and other media organized the No. 1 men of the leading squads of various hsien and cities of the whole district in the repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "As far as Marxism is concerned, theory is treated as a subject of importance. Its importance finds full expression in Lenin's remarks: 'Without revolutionary theory, no revolutionary movement is possible.'" They set forth in a big way a list of fruitful results after conscientious study and a list of unpleasant things resulting from neglect of study. Through study and discussion, everyone came to understand deeply that conscientious effort toward the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works is needed in raising the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and between materialism and idealism, and a guarantee for the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With awareness raised, the No. 1 men of the leading squads at the hsien and municipal levels not only attached importance to leadership over the study effort of local cadres and masses but also set examples by leading in reading and study.

After overcoming the hurdle of a low cultural level, secretary Shao Kuan-fa of the CCP committee of Tungfeng hsien, persisted in the daily study of books by Marx and Lenin and the study of Chairman Mao's works and often studied late into the night. He never broke the study routine no matter what the pressure of work and the tightness of the time schedule or whether

he happened to be in the office or at the lower levels. He associated the current practice of class struggle with a selected study of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and other books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's philosophical works and also Chairman Mao's writings on classes, class contradictions and class struggle in a socialist society. He thus came to understand further the reasons why class struggle and line struggle must be made a subject to be "discussed every year, every month and every day." He led the leading members of the leading squad to Chunghou brigade of the Tungfengchen commune to sum up experience in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. With the popularization of such experience, a new situation marked by the vigorous development of the hsien-wide mass effort in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism was rapidly brought about.

To further enhance the consciousness of the No. 1 men of the leading squads at the hsien and municipal levels in conscientious study, the Party committee of Szup'ing district, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to get proper hold of typical examples," seriously summed up and popularized the valuable experience of learning from comrades credited with better performance. This enabled everyone to have an example to follow.

Secretary Cha Pu of the Party committee of Huaite hsien is one of the advanced typical examples among the No. 1 men at the hsien and municipal levels of the whole district of Szup'ing in conscientious study. For a long period, he has borne in mind the problems related to line struggle in the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and doggedly applied revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice. For instance, in studying a passage by Lenin, "The wisdom of millions upon millions of creators will produce something far more brilliant than what is foreseen by the greatest genius," he also studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people and the people alone constitute the motive force in making world history." In the course of work, he promotes the Party's glorious tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses. Placed at his leadership post, he has his mind occupied with the masses, and he does everything in the role of a little pupil.

In the course of the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, he went to study with Yüshu brigade in a remote corner 170 li away from the county seat. Humbly he learned from the masses and made investigations and study. He seized the initiative in leading movements.

In a summing-up, the CCP committee of Szup'ing district summed up Cha Pu's experience in conscientious study as one of conscientiously studying every word and every sentence, giving thought to every bit of knowledge, applying every bit and assiduously summing up every bit. Then throughout the district, they organized a popularization of his experience. He was also allowed to address discussion-application meetings held among the No. 1 men of the leading squads at the district, hsien and commune levels in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. This gave a great

impetus to the study effort of the No. 1 men of the leading squads at various levels.

In the light of Cha Pu's experience, a municipal Party committee secretary looked for shortcomings and was determined to study as conscientiously as Cha Pu did and persist in taking revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice. In the past, he did not fail to stay at a selected point at the lower levels. But having been at a fixed point twice, he still failed to solve the problems of the unit concerned. He repeatedly studied Lenin's writings, "Compared with economy, politics must inevitably occupy a primary place," and studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." The third time he went to stay with the unit he set about making investigations and studies. Now he consciously gives prominence to proletarian politics and arouses the masses to the full in a penetrating effort to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and to distinguish between the two lines and lay hold of the fundamental principle of educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Achievements were scored in the performance of work.

The leading members of the CCP committee of Szup'ing district have come to understand that to make a good job of the study effort of the No. 1 men at the hsien and municipal levels, they must themselves first take the lead in studying properly and setting good examples.

Secretary Liu Ch'uan of the district Party committee took the lead in conscientious study whether he was in the office or down at a selected point or whether he was sick in the hospital. To acquire a deep understanding of the Party's basic line for the whole period of socialism, he associated the study of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution" and other books by Marx and Lenin with the study of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. In the light of reality, he applied himself to living study and application. Relatively satisfactory results rewarded his efforts.

Under the inspiration of the "head of the squad," the "squad" of the Party district committee was enveloped in an ever thickening aura of conscientious study. This gave a direct impetus to the consciousness of the No. 1 men at the hsien and municipal levels in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. During the season of spring farming this year, some responsible comrades of the Party district committee headed for the lower levels to set examples and lead in study. No matter how tight their schedule was, they eked out time for study with problems in mind, and persisted in applying revolutionary theory as a guide to practice. This gave an effective inspiration to the members of the leading squad of the local area. At the peak season of spring farming, a No. 1 man at the hsien level arrived but could not completely bring himself to study. Under the influence of the dogged devotion of the chief responsible comrades of the district Party committee to reading and study, he received profound education, and straightened out his own thinking. He put above all work the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. He led the broad masses toward a new victory in promoting revolution and stimulating production.

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REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

People in Sacred Home of Chinese Revolution Carry Forward Glorious Tradition

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 4, 1971)

people in northwest china's yenan, sacred home of the chinese revolution, are carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle personally fostered by our great leader chairman mao.

the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman mao directed the chinese revolution in yenan from 1936 to 1948. the former shensi-kansu-ningsia border region, where yenan is situated, was the main rear area of china's triumphant anti-japanese war and the third revolutionary civil war. in simple cave dwellings, chairman mao summed up in a scientific way the basic experience of how the universal truth of marxism-leninism was integrated with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution and wrote more than one hundred brilliant marxist-leninist works, including "on practice", "on contradiction", "on protracted war" and "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". yenan occupies an eminent place in the history of the chinese revolution.

more than 600,000 visitors have visited yenan over the past two years. they regard it as a great school of mao tsetung thought where they acquaint themselves with the history of the party, the great revolutionary practice of chairman mao and the glorious yenan spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the historic sites of revolution are their classrooms. their teachers are those veteran red armymen, guerrillas, communists and old poor and lower-middle peasants who took part in the revolutionary struggles led by chairman mao or had the honour of seeing the great leader.

the yenan people treasure their revolutionary tradition and are determined to pass it on to all generations to come. in order to remind themselves of chairman mao's attention to and expectations for them, they often go and restudy chairman mao's teachings before the cave-dwellings at the phenix hill, yangchialing, date orchard and wangchiaping where chairman mao lived. this enables them to constantly raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and helps strengthen their resolve to build a socialist yenan through self-reliance and hard work.

chairman mao lived at yangchialing from november 1938 to early 1943. the seventh national congress of the chinese communist party was held there in 1945, at which chairman mao made the concluding speech "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its publication, the members of the yangchialing production brigade gathered at the site of the party congress and studied this brilliant work again. they then launched a new drive to transform nature, drawing strength from chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." they completed an earthern check dam in 20 days as against the scheduled two months. overcoming many difficulties they built a stone dam 14 metres high and 20 metres long. after one year's hard work the brigade raised 12 check dams, turned six hectares of dry land into irrigated fields and terraced some other fields.

the sungchiaping brigade in ansai county 40 kilometres north of yenan is the place where in 1944 comrade chang szu-teh, a soldier in the guards regiment of the central committee of the chinese communist party, was killed by the sudden collapse of a kiln when making charcoal in the mountains. chairman mao wrote the brilliant article "serve the people" in commemoration of this communist fighter. taking comrade chang szu-teh as their example, the revolutionary people of the brigade repeatedly study this article and are resolved to till the land for the revolution. sixtynine-year-old poor peasant sheng huai-chih is one of the 132 outstanding members of the brigade. he not only grows vegetables for the brigade but has planted 1,000 fruit trees in his sparetime. the brigade members have worked hard to improve their farmland and got good harvests several years running.

chairman mao led the 1942 great movement for production in yenan. nanniwan, a model in the movement, was hit by serious natural disasters on three occasions last year. a mountain torrent in early may damaged six hectares of terraced fields and submerged crops on another sixty hectares. displaying the yenan spirit, the commune members worked seven days and nights to repair the fields and replanted crops on them. on may 20, an unusually heavy frost hit the area and damaged all the millet and maize on 30 hectares. it was followed by a serious hailstorm. but the poor and lower-middle peasants were undaunted. they ran a mao tsetung thought study class in the cave-dwelling where chairman mao once lived. with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they overcame the disasters. the commune's grain output last year was 30 per cent higher than in 1969, a bumper harvest year.

more than 20,000 educated young people from peking went to settle in the yenan area during the great proletarian cultural revolution. imbued with the yenan spirit, they have rapidly grown into a new vigorous force in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside. fourteen young people who settled in the wuchiaoshu production brigade in huanglung county volunteered to cut a 200-metre-long ditch through rocks in order to transform 0.3 hectares of waste land. working in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they finished the job in five weeks.

the people of yenan wrote a letter of greetings to chairman mao in 1949 when the people's republic of china was founded. later, chairman mao cabled them a reply, saying: "the people of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region have made great contributions to the people of the country. i congratulate them for remaining united as one and having swiftly healed the wounds of war and developed the economy and culture. and i hope all the revolutionary cadres in the country will always preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle which the cadres in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region displayed in the past decade and more." inspired, the yenan people grasped revolution and promoted production energetically. industry and agriculture thrived. the great proletarian cultural revolution touched off a mass movement to run small industrial enterprises. all the 14 counties in the yenan area now produce farm machinery. nearly all of them have small coal pits and hydro-electric power stations. a comprehensive industrial system is taking shape in the area embracing small plants making iron and steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, silk products and linen goods, refining sugar and generating power. the area fulfilled the 1970 plan for total industrial output value two months in

advance, registering a 40 per cent increase over the previous year. there was a marked rise in the output of more than 30 major products in the first half of this year. quality was improved steadily and costs lowered as new techniques and processes were adopted.

the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture has swept the area. since spring of last year 8,000 hectares of irrigated land and 18,000 hectares of contour terraced land were added. take yenan county for instance. the work done in this period is equal to the total done over the previous 20 years.

the people of yenan pledge to work even more vigorously for the socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

Factory Party Branch Secretary Who Defends Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 4, 1971)

wang hsiao-hui, secretary of the chinese communist party branch of an agricultural machinery plant in ankuo county of hopei province in north china consistently defends chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, showing great awareness of the struggle between the two lines and the lofty thinking of a communist.

interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line caused the plant to depart from the socialist orientation. the plant did not serve agricultural production. in the summer of 1957 there was a big struggle against drought. the deputy director of the plant ignored the urgent task of repairing more than 100 steam-engine water pumps and over one thousand implements for sowing, but undertook to make tub bearings for other places in an attempt to reap more profit.

wang hsiao-hui was sent to the plant at that time when there was the struggle over whether to take the socialist road or the capitalist road. immediately after he came, he began to work side by side with the workers, chatted with them in spare time and propagate the party's policies and principles. in the evening he spent time in their living quarters to make investigations among the veteran workers.

he saw the great enthusiasm of the workers for building socialism. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china", he resolved to lead the plant back onto the socialist road, serving agricultural production. he first did ideological work to help the deputy director think the problem through.

wang hsiao-hui made a meticulous analysis of the deputy director who had been a beggar when he was young and suffered much in the old society. now he was a communist party member. chairman mao had save him from misery and led him on to the revolutionary road. but why should he be so keen

on money-making now? wang hsiao-hui could not bear to see his class brother take the wrong road and decided to have a serious talk with him. he was given a cold reception when he called on the deputy director on several occasions. however, he was not discouraged. he thought: i am a communist and i must defend chairman mao's revolutionary line no matter what the difficulty.

one stormy night when it was raining heavily, wang hsiao-hui made his seventh call on the deputy director at home. they studied chairman mao's works together and recalled how they had suffered in the old society and how happy life was now. they talked about the bright future in taking the socialist road and the evil of taking the capitalist road. finally, it dawned on the deputy director that he was going along the wrong path.

from then on he stood with wang hsiao-hui in resolutely following chairman mao's instructions and serving agricultural production. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised him.

liu shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front in 1961 pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. the capitalist-roaders in ankuo county followed suit and sent a work team to the plant as "experimenting in a selected place".

this made wang hsiao-hui think very hard. he noted that chairman mao always stresses putting politics in command, but why now was stress put on "material incentives" and "place money in command"? he found the answer after studying the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" which chairman mao had approved. he recalled when he arrived in the plant, some of the plant leaders thought only of making profit and divorced the plant from the socialist orientation. this stimulated capitalist tendencies. resolutely carrying out the general line for building socialism put forward by chairman mao in 1958, the workers placed proletarian politics above everything and were full of vigour and made outstanding achievements. chairman mao's teachings and the sharp contrast of the concrete facts of the two periods showed him that the line the work team followed was not in conformity with chairman mao's revolutionary line. he said directly to the work team: "what you are doing here is contrary to chairman mao's teachings and is not in conformity with the idea of the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company."

the work team members threatened him, saying: "we are carrying out instruction from a higher level. you have no right to question it or try to sabotage exclamation"

wang hsiao-hui hotly responded: "we workers faithfully follow chairman mao's teachings. we won't carry out any instructions not in conformity with mao tsetung thought exclamation"

hearing this, the capitalist roaders in the county flew into a rage and went to the plant to make the workers toe the line.

ignoring their blustering, wang hsiao-hui kept on going round to all the workshops and propagating chairman mao's teachings on giving prominence to politics. he led the workers in studying chairman mao's teaching: "in china the struggle to consolidate the socialist system, the struggle to decide whether socialism or capitalism will prevail, will still take a long historical period. but we should all realize that the new system of socialism will

unquestionably be consolidated." chairman mao's words clarified the workers. they said: "we workers work neither for bonuses nor profit, but for socialism. no one will succeed if he tries to corrupt us with money and hurl us back into misery exclamation"

the work team threatened wang hsiao-hui with expulsion from the party.

he stood firm. he replied: "what you're doing goes against chairman mao's teachings. i'm not afraid of your vicious attacks, dismissal from office or expulsion from the party. i intend to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line."

wang hsiao-hui and the workers smashed one plot by the capitalist-roaders after another. from then on, the plant devoted 90 per cent of its energy to production in support of agriculture and this promoted farm production in ankuo county. a ministry under the state council in 1965 recommended the advanced experience of the ankuo agricultural machinery plant to the whole country.

hard work caused wang hsiao-hui's heart ailment to grow worse. but he drew great strength from chairman mao's teaching "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai".

in the spring of 1965 ankuo county was hit by a severe drought. wang hsiao-hui worried when he saw the parched earth. ignoring his rheumatic heart condition, he led the workers in a tense battle against the natural calamity.

they worked into the small hours one night to repair a tractor. the workers urged wang hsiao-hui to take a rest for they saw that he was exhausted. he replied: "how can i sleep when there are urgent jobs?"

after a fortnight's work without a pause, wang hsiao-hui's heart grew worse and he fainted at noon one day. when he came to, he found himself in a hospital. his heart trouble was fairly critical.

the party organization and the masses showed deep concern for him and told him to take a rest. but wang hsiao-hui stubbornly refused to leave his work. he believed that every additional person meant more strength in the battle against drought. the leadership and his comrades saw that he was too weak to work and sent him to a sanatorium in peitaiho, a famous summer resort.

wang hsiao-hui was so restless and anxious to return to work that he repeatedly asked to leave although he had not recovered fully. the doctor saw that it was impossible to persuade him to stay and so reluctantly agreed to let wang hsiao-hui "continue to rest at home".

back in the plant, the battle was in full swing. wang hsiao-hui kept the doctor's orders secret from his comrades and went to work in the shop.

that evening a tractor was sent from a neighbouring county to the plant for repairs. wang hsiao-hui forgot his ailment and joined the workers in doing the rush work. when the machine was re-assembled, a trial-run showed that the engine was knocking. by then it was two o'clock in the morning. wang hsiao-hui was so weary that he could hardly keep on his feet. but he remembered chairman mao's teaching "comrade

bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people." he dismantled the engine again to make a check-up. when they finished it was broad daylight.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, wang hsiao-hui has led the workers in resolutely defending chairman mao's revolutionary line.

one day in 1969 when wang hsiao-hui was bed-ridden by his illness, he suddenly remembered that he had agreed to give a talk to the workers on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the party. he pulled himself out of bed and made his way to the meeting hall.

in the course of speaking, wang hsiao-hui felt intense pain. every word cost him effort. yet, he spoke in clear loud tones. "chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our party. closely following chairman mao means victory exclamation" he said.

then wang hsiao-hui's voice came to an abrupt halt. it was his heart again. the workers rushed him to a hospital. it took emergency measures to save him.

in the hospital, wang hsiao-hui heard the good news of the opening of the ninth party congress. as he read the new party constitution, he was inspired by these words: "members of the communist party of china, who dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism, must be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory exclamation"

this gave him boundless strength. he asked to be allowed to leave. the doctor could not convince him to stay and finally agreed only when wang hsiao-hui promised to rest at home.

when he returned to his plant, wang hsiao-hui threw himself into the work of trial-making a large crank shaft grinding machine.

the plant needed this equipment badly. but in the past the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi prevented the workers from making it. now they decided to make one all on their own. a bourgeois technical "authority" opposed the plan, asserting that "only one plant in our country can make large crank shaft grinding machines. it's absolutely beyond the ability of our small plant."

wang hsiao-hui immediately sensed a struggle between the two lines. he started to work in the workshop. when the workers asked him to take a rest first, he replied: "no. this is a battle to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line. we must make the equipment as quickly as possible."

in the course of making the machine, wang hsiao-hui studied and worked with the workers despite his illness. he appeared wherever the masses ran into difficulties. he joined them in analyzing the problems to find solutions. thanks to the concerted efforts and collective wisdom of the masses, the grinding machine was successfully made after half a year's hard work. on several occasions, wang hsiao-hui had heart attacks, but he refused to leave his fighting post. when the new machine was finished, the masses cheered: "long live the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation"

RICE HARVEST

More Chinese Provinces Gather Good Early Rice Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

reports of good early rice harvests have come from more provinces in southern china. total early rice output in the provinces of hupeh, kiangsi and chekiang has surpassed all previous records. hupeh has reported an increase of 60 per cent, compared with last year.

since this spring, the party organizations at various levels in these provinces have sent large numbers of cadres to the countryside to study and work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, thus giving an impetus to the movement to learn from tachai.

chekiang province alone sent more than 30,000 cadres to work in the rural areas. together with the revolutionary masses there, they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company. and this further roused the masses' enthusiasm in farming for the revolution. output has increased not only in places with better natural conditions, but also in mountainous areas where natural conditions are bad and early rice output used to be low.

large-scale construction was carried out in the rural areas of these provinces last winter and this spring. in this period, in hupeh, more than 200,000 hectares of land were turned into fields of stable high yield irrespective of drought or excessive rainfall. this enabled the province to expand its acreage for early rice by 50 per cent this year. more than 70,000 medium-sized and small water conservancy projects have been built since last winter in kiangsi, which has completed more earthwork than in the corresponding period of any previous year.

chekiang and kiangsi were hit by natural troubles such as windstorms, hailstorms, insect pests, drought or excessive rainfall this year. but the masses fought tenaciously and succeeded in gathering the good harvests.

East China Brigade Achieves High Grain Yield by Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 4, 1971)

a production brigade of the kangtou commune in kiangsu province, east china, has increased its per hectare grain yield from 0.75 tons in 1963 to 7.5 tons in 1970 by bringing into play its collective strength and wisdom in the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, pace-setter in china's agriculture.

the hounsing brigade on the bank of loma lake in the lower reaches of the huai river is hemmed in by water on three sides. it used to suffer from frequent floods and waterlogging.

after the great leader chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".in 1964, the brigade party branch and commune members immediately responded. they conscientiously analysed the local conditions and summed up their rich experience in fighting flood and waterlogging. they decided to transform their low-yielding land by turning it into paddy fields.

a shock team of 18 young people including sun ming-che, a member of the brigade party branch committee, was formed to make experiments.

it met many difficulties for none of its members had the experience before. the shoots withered a few days after transplanting. but the team worked on tenaciously. it found that the withering was due to serious seepage of the fields. so it adopted many measures to prevent the seepage and again did the transplanting. in autumn, the brigade reaped its first harvest of paddy rice which averaged more than three tons per hectare.

that winter, the brigade built a 3.5-kilometre-long irrigation canal to expand the acreage of paddy fields. its grain yield in the following year was 4.05 tons per hectare, exceeding the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

encouraged by this success, the commune members, led by secretary of the party branch sun ming-chen, began in the winter of 1966 to open up the wasteland scattered in three low-lying places. in the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of norman bethune, chang szu-teh and "the foolish old man" whom chairman mao praised in the three constantly read articles, they worked hard for three winters and springs and finally turned 86 hectares of wasteland into good paddy fields.

the severest drought in a hundred years struck the brigade in the spring of 1967. thirteen hectares of paddy shoots and another 10 hectares of newly-transplanted rice began to wither. led by the party branch, the commune members deepened the old wells and sank more than 200 new ones in a dried-up river bed. for 40 days and nights they carried water by shoulder pole to irrigate the fields. this not only saved the crop but helped them expand rice acreage by 10 hectares.

in 1970, the brigade members broke open an ice layer half a foot thick on a river and collected 20,000 tons of fertile silt to manure the land. they gathered 7.6 tons of grain per hectare that year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ARMY DAY GREETINGS

Messages of Greetings on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

messages to chinese party, government and army leaders, greeting the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army have been received from gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the sudanese revolution command council and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan; president francisco macias nguema of the republic of equatorial guinea; president ahmed hassan al bakr of the republic of iraq; president ahmadou ahidjo of the federal republic of cameroon; agostinho neto, president of the people's liberation movement of angola; mohamed ali samater, secretary of state for defence of somalia and commander of the somali national army; and vujadin popovicj, acting chief of general staff of the yugoslav people's army.

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the sudanese revolution command council and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, in his message to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai said, "on the great occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, i am very happy to express our heartfelt congratulations to your excellencies and the friendly chinese people, and wish you good health and even greater victories in every field." the message added, "what is worthy of mention on this occasion is the excellent relations between our two governments and peoples. we firmly believe that this relationship will surely be further strengthened with each passing day under the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation and in the struggle for human dignity and against aggression."

in his cable to chairman mao tsetung, president francisco macias nguema of the republic of equatorial guinea, said, "on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, i have the honour to extend my warmest congratulations to your excellency, mr. chairman, in the name of the equatorial guinean people, their party and government." "i wish happiness to you personally, prosperity to the great chinese people and peace to the world."

president ahmed hassan al bakr of the republic of iraq in his message to premier chou en-lai said, "on the occasion of the anniversary of the chinese people's liberation army day, i have the pleasure in conveying to your excellency on behalf of the iraqi people and in my name our warmest congratulations with our very best wishes for your health and happiness and for the prosperity and progress of the friendly people of china."

ahmadou ahidjo, president of the federal republic of cameroon, in his message to premier chou en-lai said, "i have the pleasure to extend my heartfelt warm congratulations to you on behalf of the cameroon people and my government and in my own name." "i wish happiness to you personally, i wish continuous development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in the mutual interest of our peoples and i wish the chinese people ever growing prosperity."

in a letter of greetings to vice-chairman lin piao, agostinho neto, president of the people's liberation movement

of angola (mpla), now visiting china, said: "the people's army of china, founded by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung, closely linked with the popular masses, has won great and glorious victories in the long years of struggle against imperialism, victoriously combating internal reaction, defeating the japanese aggression, and constituted the fundamental factor for the liberation of the country, for the construction and consolidation of socialism and for the realization of world revolution."

the letter said, "in the present epoch of struggle for liberty and opposition to foreign aggression, mutual support among the revolutionary forces is the primary factor for sure victory. the chinese and angolan peoples, chinese and angolan combatants who are closely united on different anti-imperialist fronts have their own tasks."

"the struggles of the peoples of angola, guinea (bissau) and mozambique, and of the other african peoples as well as the struggle of the heroic peoples of indochina, korea, the middle east and latin america are broad fronts of the anti-imperialist struggle which is developing with opposition to their common enemies as the general characteristics."

in the name of the angolan combatants and the directing committee of the mpla, the letter wished the chinese people's liberation army many, many successes and victory after victory for the complete liberation of china's territory, for the complete defeat of imperialism and for the liberty of the people of the whole world.

in a message to lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, mohamed ali samater, secretary of state for defence and commander of national army of somalia said, "on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of your people's army, i, in the name of the somali national army and in my own name, extend to you my sincere congratulations. i am convinced that your heroic armed forces, the defender of the liberty of the people, will certainly smash the diabolical plans of imperialism and neo-colonialism."

vujadin popovicj, acting chief of general staff of the yugoslav people's army in his cable to huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, said, "on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, please allow me to congratulate you and all the members of the chinese army on the festival." the cable wished the chinese people's liberation army continuous and greater successes in strengthening the defence capabilities of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Minister Bouteflika's Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

premier chou en-lai received a message from abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of algeria, which he wrote upon winding up his friendly visit to china. the message reads in full as follows:

mr. premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear

as we are about to leave the land of the people' republic of china, i would like to extend to you, in the name of the algerian government delegation, our sincere thanks and deep gratitude for the ceremonious and warm reception accorded us by the chinese people and their eminent leaders.

wherever we went, whether we were in peking and on its outskirts, in yenan, sian or shanghai, we found ourselves amid solicitude and friendship and were able to witness once again how strong the ties binding our two peoples were.

this mutual esteem is based on the fact that both of our revolutions belong to the anti-imperialist camp and our two peoples attach themselves to the ideals of justice, peace and progress. made with feelings of profound emotion from everyone of us, our visit to yenan, the sacred place of the glorious chinese revolution, was not merely an evocation of the past, but it made us reflect on ourselves, and at the same time was a communion with the heroic chinese people in everything that constitutes the soul of their exemplary struggle of liberation.

equally exemplary is the prodigious advance made in all fields, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution. the gigantic work of renabilitation and construction made by the great chinese people under the lofty leadership of chairman mao tsetung is of important significance, more especially as it has been realized in line with the principle "rely on oneself". it constitutes a source of inspiration to all the asian, african and latin american peoples.

allow me to take the occasion of the festival of august 1 to extend my warm felicitations to the heroic people's liberation army on the historic role it has played and is continuing to play in the building of china and the defence of the revolution.

while renewing my sincere thanks to you, i request you to convey to the government, to all the responsible members we have met and to the chinese people our sentiments of profound gratitude and warm friendship for the care which we have been ceaselessly given throughout our stay in your great country.

i am convinced that the fraternal relations between our two countries will be strengthened for the mutual benefit of our two peoples and for the victory of the progressive forces over imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

with highest consideration

abdelaziz bouteflika
member of the council of revolution,
minister of foreign affairs of the
democratic people's republic of algeria

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Britain Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English London, Aug. 1, 1971)

pei chien-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires in britain, gave a reception on the evening of july 29 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

nearly 400 guests attended the reception.

present at the reception were geoffrey johnson smith, parliamentary under-secretary of the ministry of defence; arthur drew, permanent under-secretary of the ministry of defence; air vice-marshal i.r. campell; and high officials of the foreign office, and the department of trade and industry.

present also were denis healey, former secretary of state for defence; antony wedgewood benn, former minister of technology; personages of the labour party and some members of parliament of the conservative party and the labour party, british friends of various circles and representatives of overseas chinese residing in britain.

present also were reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), and other leading comrades of the party.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Military Attache in Sofia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sofia, Aug. 3, 1971)

li tzu-mu, military attache of the chinese embassy in bulgaria, gave a reception on the evening of july 30 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were colonel k. boydjiev, deputy head of the foreign affairs department of the ministry of national defence; colonel of tank units p. penov of the headquarters of the general staff; colonel n. neszev, vice-director of the "house of the people's army"; and v. carev, director of the fifth department of the foreign ministry; and others.

present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to bulgaria and bulgarian personages of various circles as well as patriotic overseas chinese residing in bulgaria.

chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria, was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Burma Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

wei ching-yuen, military attache of the chinese embassy in burma, gave a reception in rangoon on the evening of august 1 in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a rangoon report.

present at the reception were colonel chit khin, director of military intelligence service of the ministry of defence; colonel baroe, secretary of the ministry of defence; colonel kyaw htin, commander of rangoon military district; colonel tun tin, director of training and planning service; and other officers, as well as officials of the ministries of foreign affairs and propaganda and other departments of the burmese government.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to burma also attended the reception.

also present were representatives of chinese nationals in burma.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives Chinese Ambassador to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 5, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, now on a state visit to korea, received here this evening chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND CANADA

Opening Ceremony of Naming "Bethune Drive" in Dr. Bethune's Hometown

(NCNA-English Toronto, Aug. 2, 1971)

a ceremony of naming a road after dr. norman bethune, a great fighter of internationalism, was held on august 1 in gravenhurst city, canada, his hometown.

sponsored by the gravenhurst city council, the ceremony began at 3 p.m. it was attended by cecil schell, mayor of gravenhurst, councillors of the gravenhurst city council and a number of residents of the city. cecil schell cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony and spoke on the occasion. he announced that a road was formally named as "bethune drive", then a sign-post inscribed with "bethune drive" was put up.

the chinese trade mission of the china national cereals, oils and foodstuffs import and export corporation now visiting the city also attended the ceremony, expressing the chinese people's respect and memory they cherish for dr. bethune. after the ceremony, members of the chinese trade mission accompanied by mayor cecil schell and the councillors paid a visit to the house in which dr. bethune was born and lived.

Canadian Table Tennis Association Executive Director Gannon and Mrs. Gannon Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

edward roy gannon, executive director of the canadian table tennis association, and mrs. gannon arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese table tennis association.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the host association and other organizations concerned sung chung, chu chiu-sheng, hu hung-fan and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis players including chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

second secretary of the canadian embassy in peking mr. paynter and mrs. paynter were present.

CHINA AND PR CONGO

Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

a delegation of the revolutionary union of women of the people's republic of the congo led by mrs. josephine, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women, arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

the members of the delegation are: ebaka ida-victorine, member of the congolese party of labour and member of the national executive bureau of the revolutionary union of women; poibert elisabeth, member of the national executive bureau of the revolutionary union of women and the union's delegate in loudima; moara nerciotte, member of the national executive bureau of the revolutionary union of women and the union's delegate in the plateaux; and ouyan-ecko josephine, member of the central council and president of the no. 3 district of brazzaville of the revolutionary union of women.

present at the airport to welcome the congolese guests were to shu-chang and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting nsuan-sung, a leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association; and leading members of other organizations concerned wang hai-jung, chang kuei-fu, chou chiu-yeh, hsing jen-hsien, lin ai-li and wang ching-ju; as well as representatives of women workers, peasants and militia of the chinese capital.

also present were gouckoua joseph, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking; madame nsoki ochyemba-mariange, wife of the congolese ambassador; and wives of embassy officials.

Chinese Military Attache in Brazzaville Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 3, 1971)

yang tse-min, military attache of the chinese embassy in the people's republic of the congo, gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among some 200 guests at the reception were: lieutenant ange diawara, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and first political commissar of the national people's army of the congo; alcide noudilengo-massenga, minister of the privy seal, justice and information and member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour; elie-theophile itsounou, secretary of state of the ministry of social affairs, health and labour, in charge of social affairs, and member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour; lieutenant moundele benoit, 1st lieutenant bongo camille, 1st lieutenant ikoko

jean baptiste, 1st lieutenant goma foutou, members of the central committee of the congolese party of labour; other members of the party central committee; madame paka antoinette, 5th secretary of the national revolutionary committee of the revolutionary union of women of the congo, in charge of culture and arts; and commander mountsaka david, technical adviser to the ministry of national defence and security; lieutenant goderoid matingou, commander of infantry battalion; and other officials and officer.

diplomatic envoys of some countries here were also present.

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, was present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association gave a banquet here today to warmly welcome all the members of the delegation of the revolutionary union of women of the people's republic of the congo. the delegation is led by josephine bouanga, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women.

attending the banquet were madame pascal ockyemba-morlende, wife of the ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china; joseph pouckoua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy in peking, and his wife; and wives of the embassy officials.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman, and lo shu-chang and lin chiao-chih, members, of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting hsueh-sung, leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association; and leading members of organizations concerned wang nai-jung, yu li-chun, chang kuei-fu, chou chiu-yeh, wu hsiao-ta and lin ai-li; as well as representatives of women workers, peasants and militia of the chinese capital.

in his speech at the banquet, wang kuo-chuan warmly praised the congolese people and women for resolutely opposing u.s.-led imperialism, firmly defending national independence and state sovereignty, repeatedly frustrating subversive plots by colonialism and neo-colonialism and for actively supporting the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles waged by the people in asia, africa and latin america. "the chinese people highly admire the congolese people's revolutionary spirit," wang kuo-chuan said.

wang kuo-chuan pointed out: recently u.s. imperialism has instigated its lackeys to plot an armed invasion of the people's republic of the congo. but, in firm response to the call of president marien ngouabi, the heroic congolese people have been mobilized in the emergency. arms in hand, they are

ready to wipe out enemy invaders. We are convinced that the heroic congolese people will surely smash the enemy's plot of invasion. Wang hsu-chuan stressed: the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the congolese people's struggle.

He said: the people of china and the congo have forged profound revolutionary friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We are confident that the present visit of the congolese friends will make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the unity and friendship between the people and women of china and the congo.

Josephine bouanga in her speech said very warm salute to the glorious communist party of china and the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung in the name of the central committee of the congolese party of labour led by marien ngouabi and in the name of the congolese people and women.

She said: chairman mao tsetung affirmed, in the solemn statement of may 20, 1970 in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism, that revolution is the main trend in the world today.

The delegation of congolese women warmly salutes the statement, she said, adding that this statement has been illustrated by the concrete revolutionary practice of the people in struggle against foreign domination.

She condemned u.s. imperialism for the plot of using portuguese colonialism to prepare a large-scale attack on the people's republic of the congo. She said: according to chairman mao's teaching, the people of small nations can defeat any aggressor if they are determined to defend their own independence and freedom. United as one round the congolese party of labour led by president marien ngouabi, the congolese people will teach the aggressors the lesson they deserve like the crushing of the counter-revolutionary attempt perpetrated by a neighbouring country in march 1970.

She said the congolese people know they can count on the aid and support of the chinese people who are loyal to the sacred principles of proletarian internationalism. She wished the chinese people under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought greater victories in socialist construction.

Both speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

CHINA AND CUBA

Photo Exhibition on Anniversary of National Insurrection Day of Cuba Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

the photo exhibition to mark the 18th anniversary of the national insurrection day of cuba which falls on july 26 closed here today. it was sponsored by the china-cuba friendship association.

the exhibition opened on july 23. the workers, cadres and students who saw the exhibition warmly praised the heroism of the cuban people who, under the leadership of comrade fidel castro, attacked the moncada barracks and thus fired the first shot of armed struggle against the reactionaries. they praised the cuban people who, defying brute force and daring to struggle, have repeatedly frustrated the u.s. imperialist schemes of aggression. they spoke favourably of the achievements the cuban people have made in building their motherland. the visitors declared that the chinese people firmly support the cuban people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and to safeguard national independence, firmly fight together with the cuban people, and learn from and support each other in order to carry through to the end the struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Military Attache in Prague Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

wang shao-wu, military attache of the chinese embassy in prague, gave a reception on the evening of august 2 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from prague.

present at the reception were colonel stanislav friedrich, deputy director of the czechoslovak presidential chancellery for military affairs, and officials of the ministry of foreign affairs.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to czechoslovakia were also present.

'tsung ke-wen, chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia, was present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

yueh liang, ambassador of the people's republic of china to denmark, gave a reception on july 30 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from copenhagen.

present at the reception were a.c. normann, minister of danish fishery and greenland; vice admiral s.s. thostrup, chief of the navy; major-general k.h. lindhardt, chief of material staff of defence staff; major-general h.c.b. engell, chief of material command of the army; rear admiral m. winge, chief of defence medical corps; oldenburg, head of the political legal service of the foreign ministry; and other high-ranking officers and leading government officials of denmark.

the reception was also attended by g. pedersen, former chairman of the danish parliament; hans soelvhoej, general director of the danish radio and tv.; mrs. k.r. lauridsen, president of the danish association for culture relations with china, and other noted figures.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to denmark were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. end ite

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Military Attache in GDR Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berlin, Aug. 3, 1971)

lin fang, military attache of the chinese embassy in the german democratic republic, gave a reception here on the evening of july 29 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were major general arnold, deputy chief of the general staff of the national people's army of the g.d.r.; lieutenant general artur kunath, commandant of the command of berlin; kurt schneidewind, director of the far east department of the g.d.r. foreign ministry; and others.

present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to the g.d.r.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to the g.d.r., was present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

chen tan, chinese ambassador to the republic of equatorial guinea, gave a reception in santa isabel on august 2 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from that city.

edmundo bosio dioco, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, was present at the reception. present were also: pastor torao sikara, president of the equatorial guinean national assembly; angel masie ntutumu, minister of the interior; jesus alfonso oyono alogo, minister of public works, housing and transport; andres nko ivasa, minister of finance; cristobal ondo alogo, minister of agriculture; augustin daniel grange, minister of education; antonino eworo obama, vice-president of the national assembly; bonifacio nguema esono andeme, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; captain teodoro nguema mbansogo, general director of planning and supply of the defence ministry and other high officials of the equatorial guinean government.

chinese ambassador chen tan and vice-president bosio dioco spoke at the reception. the guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries, to the health of chairman mao tsetung and president francisco macias nguema.

before the reception, the chinese colour feature film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and other chinese films were shown to the warm welcome of the guests.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to equatorial guinea were also present at the reception.

all members of the chinese economic and technical study group here were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Finland Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

shih tzu-ming, chinese ambassador to finland, gave a reception yesterday to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chiese people's liberation army, according to a helsinki report.

among over 200 guests attending the reception were: colonel general k.o. teinonen, commander-in-chief of the finnish armed forces; lieutenant general l. sutela, chief of general staff of the finnish armed forces; vice admiral j. pirhonen, naval commander; joel toivola, secretary of state of the ministry for foreign affairs; k. pitsinki, governor of the uusimaa

province; j. saukkonen, chairman of the helsinki city council; t. aura, mayor of helsinki; and other leading finnish officers and officials as well as finnish friends of all circles.

present at the reception were also diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to finland and tran van hue, director of the information bureau of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Military Attache in Paris Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Aug. 1, 1971)

[illegible] fang wen, military attache of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of france, gave a reception here on the evening of july 29 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than 560 guests were air major general marcel leubet, vice-chief of staff of the french three services, representing the chief of staff; brigadier general fleury, vice-chief of air staff; commodore wolff, vice-chief of naval staff; brigadier general jean pechberty, director of the information division of the general secretariat of national defence; and other figures of the military circles and government officials of france.

present at the reception were: nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and chief of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. to the paris conference on viet nam; xuan thuy, government minister of the democratic republic of viet nam and chief of the government delegation of the d.r.v.n. to the paris conference on viet nam; frederik nosi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the people's republic of albania to france; vo van sung, general delegate of the d.r.v.n. in france; paik youn ryang, representative of the representation of the korean committee for promotion of international trade in france; and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of other countries in france.

huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, also attended the reception.

at the reception, many friends expressed warm congratulations on the glorious festival of the chinese people's liberation army. they enthusiastically paid tribute to the splendid victories won by the chinese people's liberation army during the past 44 years under the wise leadership of chairman mao.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Comrades Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan Accompany Joris Ivens, Marceline Loridan, Han Suyin and Vincent Ruthnaswamy to Attend Experimental Performance of Modern Revolutionary Dance Drama

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

the internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens; french film worker marceline loridan; woman writer han suyin and mr. vincent ruthnaswamy were invited to attend this evening's experimental performance of "ode to yimeng", a modern revolutionary dance drama.

the distinguished guests were accompanied at the performance by members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china chiang ching, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan; members of the cultural group of the state council comrades wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, shih hsao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien and hao liang; and peking literary and art workers.

the modern revolutionary dance drama was presented by the china dance drama troupe. liu ching-tang, a member of the cultural group, took part in the performance.

accompanied by leading comrades of the c.p.c. central committee, the distinguished guests went onto the stage after the performance and warmly shook hands with the dancers to tender congratulations, and were photographed together with them.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Military Attache in Budapest Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Aug. 3, 1971)

mao hsien-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy in hungary, gave a reception here on the evening of july 30 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were major general szucs ferenc and colonel moroczlajos, chiefs of the general staff of the hungarian people's army; colonel horvath istvan, deputy chief of the general political administration; major general kutika karoly, deputy head of the general training department; major general nagy jozsef, deputy head of the general personnel department; major general dekany laszlo, deputy head of the general logistics department; major general menyhartar landras, first deputy commander of the air force; major general janos gyorgy, head of the general hospital; and responsible officers of the anti-chemical, communications and armoured units.

kadas istvan, director of the department of areas, and nemeth jozsef, director of the department of consular affairs, under the ministry of foreign affairs of hungary, were also present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to hungary were also present.

cheng shao-liang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in budapest, was present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, military attache mao hsien-chi gave a film reception here on july 28 at which "taking tiger mountain by strategy", a chinese colour film on modern revolutionary peking opera, was shown. /

CORRECTIONS:

(1) in the 2nd paragraph of item 080423 on page 24 of the august 5th issue, the names "hary jozsef" should read "menyhart andras".

CHINA AND INDIA

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in India Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

chiang hung-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy in india, gave a reception in new delhi on the evening of july 31 in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a new delhi report.

present at the reception were v.v. paranjpe, director of the east asia division of the ministry of external affairs; gomes, vice-director of the protocol division of the ministry of external affairs; and the director of the army intelligence service and other officers and officials as well as prominent social figures. diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to india also attended the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sato Government Intensifies Collusion with US Imperialism in Scheming for "Two Chinas"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

the reactionary sato government of japan is playing an ignominious role in the "two chinas" plot in collusion with u.s. imperialism, thus laying bare fully japanese militarism's ambition to re-occupy china's territory taiwan.

after u.s. secretary of state william rogers issued a statement on august 2 opposing the expulsion of the

chiang kai-shek gang from the united nations and continuing to obstruct the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate seats in that organization, the japanese reactionaries immediately came out to give response. japanese prime minister eisaku sato said on august 3 that rogers' statement "was made on the basis of close contacts established between japan and the united states", while acting foreign minister toshi kimura said that such a manoeuvre of the united states "is a result of close contacts and negotiations conducted between japan and the united states in the past". the kyodo news agency held that "it can be assured that japan and the united states will collaborate in a concerted effort, as in the past, to deal with china's representation at the coming session of the u.n. general assembly."

the japanese reactionaries have gone a long way in collaborating with u.s. imperialism in pursuing the "two chinas" scheme. in reply to questioning in the diet not long ago, sato said openly that japan would not agree to the "replacing of the nationalist government (meaning the chiang gang) by china" in the united nations. towards the end of july, chang chun, a chieftain of the chiang kai-shek gang, went to japan, and sato held private talks exclusively with him twice. two arch war criminals, nobusuke kishi and okinori kaya, repeatedly made contacts with chang chun, and japanese emperor hirohito even granted him an "audience". during these contacts and private talks, the japanese reactionaries tried hard to "persuade" the chiang kai-shek gang to accept the "two chinas" plan cooked up by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and asked the chiang gang to "bear the pains and remain in the united nations" under whatever circumstances.

the kyodo news agency revealed on august 3 that before rogers issued his statement, japan had had contacts with the united states on several occasions in washington; and japan had "readjusted" views with the chiang gang through the talks conducted twice between sato and chang chun. a.p. reported that upon his return to taipei on august 2, chang chun said that japan "will use all means to support" the chiang gang.

at present, the sato government is stepping up activities with a view to making the chiang kai-shek gang hang on in the united nations. kyodo disclosed that the sato government is planning to hold talks with the united states and other countries immediately and decided to summon officials of its embassies in asia and central and south america to japan for consultations in order to work out a concrete proposal to be submitted to the u.n. general assembly and strive for collecting a majority of votes.

no sooner had rogers made public his statement than the chiang kai-shek clique came forward to put on a two-man act with u.s. imperialism. the "foreign ministry" of the chiang kai-shek gang clamoured that the chiang gang will "struggle hard and firmly" for hanging on in the united nations, and its "ambassador" to the united states also asserted that it "will continue to stay in the united nations". the series of facts show that the disgusting duet was staged by u.s. imperialism and the chiang kai-shek clique with the japanese reactionaries acting as the go-between.

it is by no means accidental that the japanese reactionaries have so actively given advice and suggestions and acted as the go-between for u.s. imperialism's creation of "two chinas". their doings are aimed not only at obstructing the restoration

to the people's republic of china of her legitimate seats in the united nations, but also at interfering in china's internal affairs and reinvading and occupying taiwan. however, the intrigue of the japanese reactionaries will never succeed. this only goes to show further their ugly features as the running dogs of u.s. imperialism.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Japanese Kansi Small and Medium Industrialists' Federation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation of the japanese kansi small and medium industrialists' federation headed by senji kubo.

present on the occasion were japanese friends rinji miyaishi, executive director of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and yoshikiyo hyodo, nobuhisa izawa and haruni takayanagi.

also present were leading members and staff members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other departments concerned liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, wang wen-jin, wu shu-tung, chou chi and wang hsiao-hsien.

Japanese Students' Friendship Group to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

a 53-member students' friendship group to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) arrived here by train today. the group is led by masami suzuki, head, and naotaka ikeda, secretary general, of the group, and kazuniro saito, representative of the headquarters of the association.

welcoming the group at the railway station were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned chang yu, cheng yu-chu, hsing jen-hsien, hsu chung-ching, li tien-ying, chou pin, tien chia-hung and chuang tse-tung, as well as representatives of the teachers and students from the universities and colleges in peking.

the group arrived in china on july 22. it has visited changsha, shaoshan, the chingkang mountains, nanchang, shanghai and wunsi, and was warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people.

CHINA AND LAOS

Pathet Lao Radio Greets China's Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

the pathet lao radio in a recent editorial warmly congratulated on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

reviewing the great victories won by the chinese people's liberation army in the past 44 years under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the editorial said: "we lao people's liberation army feel boundlessly happy and joyful over the great and glorious victories of the fraternal chinese people's liberation army. these victories have made great contributions to the struggle for national liberation and the defence of asia and world peace. we lao people's liberation army regard these victories as our own."

the editorial said: "in the national salvation struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, we lao people's liberation army and lao people have all along won the whole-hearted support and assistance from the party and government of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the 700 million chinese people. this support and assistance encourage our army and people and increase our confidence in resolutely carrying on the national salvation struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and seize complete victory."

in conclusion, the editorial wished the militant solidarity and friendship between the lao people's liberation army and the chinese people's liberation army everlasting.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Ulan Bator Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the mongolian people's republic, gave a reception on the evening of august 2 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from ulan bator.

present at the reception were major general pali, vice-minister of the logistics department of the mongolian people's army; tserentsodol, director of the second department of the ministry of foreign affairs of mongolia; colonel yadama, editor-in-chief of "ulaan", paper of the mongolian people's army; tuvan, chairman of the mongolian-chinese friendship association; and others.

present also at the reception were diplomatic envoys,

military attaches and diplomatic officials of a number of countries to mongolia.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. "the red detachment of women", a colour film on chinese modern revolutionary ballet, was shown at the end of the reception.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Ends Visit to Nigerian Inland Cities

(NCNA-English Lagos, Aug. 2, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team paid friendly visits to capitals of some nigerian states from july 20 to 31, after participating in the second all nigeria open table tennis championships. they received warm welcome from local government officials and the masses.

from july 20 to 26, the chinese table tennis players visited ibadan, capital of the western state; benin, capital of the mid-west state; enugu, capital of the east-central state and port harcourt, capital of the rivers state. they held friendly matches and exhibition matches with the table tennis players of the four states.

during their visits to ibadan and benin, the chinese team leader kuo lien-kang and players called on colonel oluwole rotimi, military governor of the western state; oba adesoi aderemi, the oni (traditional leader of ife area) of ife; and akenzua the second, the oba (traditional leader of benin) of benin. the hosts and guests had friendly conversations. coach li fu-jung, on benalf of the chinese table tennis players, presented them with the team's pennants.

d.o. osazuwa, chairman of the mid-west table tennis association, gave a cocktail party on the evening of july 22 in honour of the chinese players. in his speech, osazuwa spoke of the friendship between the two peoples and pointed out that the good relations and friendship between nigeria and china would be further strengthened through the current visit of the chinese table tennis team. in reply, kuo lien-kang thanked the host organization for the warm and friendly reception given to the chinese team. he expressed the hope that through the visit and friendly matches, the chinese table tennis players may exchange experience with the nigerian colleagues, learn from each other so as to promote table tennis skill and strengthen friendship.

during the visit to enugu and port harcourt, the chinese players and team leader kuo lien-kang called on ukpabi asika, administrator of the east-central state, and a.o. diete-spiff, military governor of the rivers state, who had friendly talks with the chinese guests. coach li fu-jung presented them with team's pennants.

besides holding table tennis matches and exchanging experience with the nigerian counterparts, the chinese players had visits to the university of ibadan, the university of ife, the benin museum and the petroleum refinery at port harcourt, etc.

On the evening of July 31, the Chinese players had a friendly match with Nigerian players in Kaduna, capital of the North-Central State, which was warmly welcomed by the spectators. D.M. Miller, Commissioner for Health and Social Welfare of the North-Central State, said in a speech after the match that the visit to Nigeria by the Chinese players bears out the fact that happy relations between Nigeria and China are developing daily.

Kuo Lien-kang and the Chinese players called on D.M. Miller, and A.M. Sule, Assistant Administrator of Kaduna Town, on the morning of the same day.

Nigerian Head of State Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Lagos, Aug. 2, 1971)

Nigerian Head of State Yakubu Gowon received all members of the Chinese table tennis team led by Kuo Lien-kang at the Supreme Headquarters here this morning.

In a cordial and friendly talk with the Chinese players, the Nigerian Head of State congratulated them on their successful performance and praised their friendly manners. He said that it was a joy for the Nigerians to see the exchange of visits between table tennis players shortly after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nigeria and China. He asked the Chinese players to bring home to the Chinese government and people the best wishes from the Nigerian government and people.

Chinese team leader Kuo Lien-kang expressed sincere thanks to the Nigerian Head of State for his reception and thanked the Nigerian government and people for the warm hospitality and friendly reception for the Chinese players. He spoke highly of the achievements scored by the valiant and industrious Nigerian people in sports and other fields under the leadership of the Head of State.

On behalf of the Chinese players, coach Li Fu-jung presented the Nigerian Head of State the team's pennant.

Present at the reception were S.O. Koku, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour of the Nigerian Federal Government; Colonel H. Adefope, Chairman of the National Sports Council of Nigeria; L.S.M. Osobase, Head of the Asia Division of the Nigerian Ministry of External Affairs; and A. Afunkoya, Chairman of the Nigeria Table Tennis Association.

Present also was Chang Li, Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, Aug. 3, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team headed by kuo lien-kang, deputy secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, left here by air yesterday after its friendly visit to nigeria.

seeing the chinese team off at the airport were chairman a.a. afunkoya, vice-chairman segun and secretary a.o. babalola of the nigerian table tennis association as well as nigerian table tennis players. overseas chinese in lagos also went to the airport to see the chinese team off.

also present at the airport were chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nigeria, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the chinese table tennis team arrived in nigeria on july 19 for a friendly visit to the country on invitation. during their stay, the chinese players visited capitals of various states of nigeria to the warm welcome of nigerian officials and masses there.

a farewell dinner party was given here on july 29 by kuo lien-kang, head of the chinese table tennis team. present at the party on invitation were l.s.m. osobase, head of the asian affairs division of the ministry of foreign affairs of nigeria; a.a. afunkoya, chairman of the nigerian table tennis association; and a number of nigerian journalists and sportsmen. chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, also attended the party.

in the name of the chinese players, kuo lien-kang expressed thanks for the warm and friendly hospitality accorded to them by the nigerian government and people.

at the reception guests and hosts toasted repeatedly to lasting friendship between the players and the peoples of china and nigeria.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Group to Investigate Work for Protection of Mothers and Children Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

a six-member group to investigate work for the protection of mothers and children, led by tran thanh quang, vice-chairman of the vietnamese commission for protection of mothers and children, arrived here by train today.

welcoming the vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the railway station were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chou fa-yen, li hsiu-chen, lin chien, chen hsu and hsu shou-jen, as well as representatives of medical workers.

also present were le tuan, counsellor and tan phong, first secretary, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Military Attache in Warsaw Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Aug. 3, 1971)

tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy in poland, gave a reception on the evening of july 30 in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on the occasion were: major general antoni jasinski, deputy chief of general staff of the polish people's army; colonel stanislaw pivacinski, deputy commander of the warsaw city garrison; colonel aleksandr wojtowicz, vice-director of the foreign affairs department under the general staff of the polish people's army; and officials of the ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of foreign trade of poland, as well as friendly personages of various circles here.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to poland were also present on invitation.

chinese ambassador to poland yao kuang and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

in celebration of the chinese army day, tieh lei gave a film reception here on july 23, at which "the red detachment of women", a colour film of chinese modern revolutionary ballet, was shown.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Military Attache in Sweden Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 2, 1971)

wang yung-cheng, military attache of the chinese embassy in sweden, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among over 270 guests attending the reception were lennart geijer, minister of justice of sweden; sixten larsson, president of the swedish construction committee; hjalmar renn, member of the municipal council of stockholm; major general n.g. skold, director of the logistics department; rear-admiral s.c.d. kierkegaard, commander of the coastal fleet; and other high officers and officials of sweden.

kurt lundgren, secretary of the central committee of communist league marxist-leninist of sweden; jan myrdal, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association; ulf martensson, chairman of the united nlf-groups of sweden, attended the reception.

noted scientists of the swedish royal academy of sciences and well-known professors also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to sweden and asian, african and latin-american friends here also attended the reception.

chang fa-dian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sweden was present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Military Attache in Berne Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

wang feng-lin, military attache of the chinese embassy in berne, gave a reception here on the evening of july 30 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a berne report.

over 300 guests attended the reception.

among the guests were dr. hermann wanner, director of the central office of defence; divisional colonel kurt bolliger, chief of operation of the headquarters of the air force and anti-aircraft defence; divisional colonel richard ochsner, commander of the 11th mechanized division; peter erni, chief of the information service and press of the federal political department, and other swiss officers and officials.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries here were also present at the reception.

jaquet, president of the "connaissance de chine" in geneva, and edgar snow, u.s. friendly personage, were also present.

chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland was present.

a photo exhibition at the reception, entitled "marching forward triumphantly along chairman mao's line of army building", was welcomed by the guests.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between People's Republic of China and Republic of Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of turkey

the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of turkey have decided to establish, as of today, diplomatic relations on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, equality of rights and reciprocity of interests.

the turkish government recognizes that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china.

the chinese and turkish governments have decided to exchange ambassadors as soon as the administrative formalities and practical arrangements have been completed, and have agreed to provide each other with all the necessary assistance for the establishment of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals and to facilitate the performance of their functions in accordance with international principles and practice.

(signed) huang chen,
ambassador of the
people's republic of china
to france

(signed) hasan esat isik,
ambassador of the republic
of turkey to france

paris, august 4, 1971

TERRITORIAL WATERS LIMIT

Peru and Brazil Reject Retaliative Amendment Adopted by US House of Representatives

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

diplomatic representatives of peru and brazil in the united states have rejected an amendment adopted by the u.s. house of representatives on august 2, under which, retaliative measures will be taken against the countries which have fined intruding u.s. piratic vessels.

under the amendment, u.s. secretary of state will notify the countries which have fined u.s. poachers to return the fines within 120 days. otherwise the u.s. will deduct the sums from the "aid" funds to these countries.

a spokesman of the peruvian embassy in the united states said yesterday that his government is in "total disagreement" with this amendment.

joao araujo castro, brazilian ambassador to the u.s., said on the same day that the defining of the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limit is a manifestation of brazil's sovereignty, which can not be affected by the legislation of a foreign country.

both peru and brazil have defined their territorial water limit to 200 nautical miles, and ordered to fine on foreign vessels illegally intruding into their territorial waters.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Cairo for Friendly Visit to UAR

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 3, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team led by kuo tien-kang arrived here by air from lagos this morning, to pay a friendly visit to the united arab republic.

the chinese team was greeted at the airport by amin abu heif, honorary president, and tawhid helal, president, of the u.a.r. table tennis federation; and responsible personnel of the cairo, alexandria and port said table tennis associations.

yin ten-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cairo, was also present at the airport.

u.a.r. minister of tourism ahmed el darwish received the chinese team this morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese players.

coach li fu-jung, on behalf of the chinese team, presented the team's pennant to the minister.

the chinese team called on ibrahim bogdady, governor of the province of cairo, this morning.

the u.a.r. table tennis federation gave a luncheon today in honour of the chinese team.

CHINA AND US

Rogers Issues Statement, Resorts to "Two Chinas" Plot

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

u.s. secretary of state william rogers on august 2 issued a "statement concerning chinese representation in the united nations", flagrantly playing the "two chinas" plot, according to washington reports. in so doing, he vainly tries to continue to obstruct the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and insists on being the enemy of the chinese people.

in his statement, rogers said, "the united states accordingly will support action at the general assembly this fall calling for seating the people's republic of china. at the same time the united states will oppose any action to expel the republic of china (meaning the chiang kai-shek gang) or otherwise deprive it (meaning the chiang kai-shek gang) of representation in the united nations." in answering a question posed by a reporter, he emphasized, "i think it is important to focus our attention on the decision of this government, which is to vote in favor of the admission of the people's republic of china and to oppose the expulsion of the republic of china".

rogers' statement which peddles the preposterous proposition of "two chinas" was dished up against the background of the doomed utter failure of the u.s. policy of obstinately insisting on making itself the enemy of the chinese people at the united nations. the u.s. government has for a long time always supported the illegal usurpation of all china's seats in the u.n. by the chiang kai-shek clique which has long been spurned by the chinese people, and has therefore been denounced by all justice-upholding countries and people in the world. last year, the draft resolution of albania, algeria and 16 other countries which demands the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique was adopted by a majority amid thunderous applause in the u.n. general assembly. this was a clear expression of the will of the people. this year, the draft resolution put forward to the united nations by albania, algeria and 16 other countries has won warm approval and support from more countries. faced with the predicament of being more isolated than ever, the u.s. government has to make some changes in its tactics. it was announced on june 1 this year that nixon was planning to make a statement six weeks later to announce the u.s. stand concerning "chinese representation in the united nations". since then, the announcement had been postponed again and again and it was not until august 2 that rogers made the absurd statement mentioned above. the delay in making the statement by the u.s. government reflects increasing u.s. predicament and shows that the u.s. government, unreconciled to its failure, still wants to resort to the "two chinas" plot to bar the advance of the wheel of history.

resorting to sophistry in defence of the u.s. government's "two chinas" plot, rogers asserted in his statement that "president nixon has been adapting american foreign policy with these facts in mind -- forging policies directed to the future while taking fully into account the legacies of the past", that "we are seeking to accommodate our role

to the realities of the world today", and that the united nations "must deal with the realities of the world in which we live".

this is bare-faced lying. everybody knows clearly that "the legacies of the past" rogers talked about glibly mean the chiang kai-shek clique which has long been spurned by the chinese people and this was created single-handed by u.s. imperialism through occupying china's taiwan province and the taiwan straits by armed forces. rogers' so-called "realities" of "two chinas" are his sheer fancy. there is only one china in the world, that is, the people's republic of china. u.s. imperialism will never succeed in its plot if it insists on making itself the enemy of the chinese people, obdurately pushing the "two chinas" scheme and euphemistically describing this as "realities".

while advocating the "two chinas" scheme, rogers said that "the decision we have taken is fully in accord with president nixon's desire to normalize relations with the people's republic of china in the interests of world peace". this fully lays bare the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks of u.s. imperialism which says one thing and does another.

in order to realize the "two chinas" plot, rogers in answering questions to reporters repeatedly stressed his readiness to claim the expulsion of the chiang gang as an "important question", saying that "i think that in view of this announcement by the united states, the important question, insofar as it relates the prc's admission, is academic. certainly as far as the republic of china is concerned, we think that the expulsion obviously is an important question." he also emphasized that "we will do all we can to support that position: that the expulsion of the republic of china is an important question." that is to say, the expulsion of the chiang gang has to be approved by a two-thirds majority of the member states. this shows what painstaking effort u.s. imperialism is making to have the chiang gang hang on in the united nations.

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the japanese reactionaries have offered advice and worked energetically openly and behind-the-scenes for the "two chinas" plot dished up by rogers. according to a japanese news agency, the united states and japan "have readjusted their views on china's representation in the united nations". before rogers issued his statement, the reactionary sato government of japan had played up "two chinas", singing one and the same tune as rogers.

the clumsy "two chinas" trick played by u.s. imperialism is absolutely illegal and futile. taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's territory. the chinese people resolutely oppose "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" and other similar absurdities. we are deeply convinced that the justice-upholding countries and people of the world will also never allow anyone, under the signboard of "two chinas", to continue to forcibly occupy china's territory taiwan and obstruct the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate seats in the united nations.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets James Barrett Reston and Mrs. Reston

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met james barrett reston, vice-president of the "new york times", and mrs. reston here this evening.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned chen chu, chang wen-chin, chi chao-chu, shen jo-yun, chin kuei-hua, lien cheng-pao and hu feng-hsien.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to ARY Gives Army Day Reception in Sanaa

(NCNA-English Sanna, Aug. 2, 1971)

wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the arab republic of yemen (a.r.y.), gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among some 200 guests at the reception were ahmed mohamed nouman, premier and minister of foreign affairs of the a.r.y.; abdulla ben hussein al ahmar, president of the consultative assembly; abdel salam sabrah, vice-premier; mohammed al eriani, deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces; hussein al maswari, chief of the general staff of the armed forces and other senior officials and high-ranking officers.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the a.r.y. also attended the reception.

present also were leading members of the chinese technical personnel and of the chinese medical team.

in his speech, ambassador wang jo-chieh spoke highly of the achievements gained by the people of the a.r.y. in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and culture. he thanked the a.r.y. for her sympathy and support to china's revolutionary struggle and expressed his confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and the a.r.y. will further develop in the struggle against their common enemy.

premier nouman praised in his speech the victories won by the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army under the leadership of chairman mao after a protracted struggle. on behalf of president eriani, the yemeni government and people, he extended congratulations to the chinese government and people.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Others Meet Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Of Arab Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting minister, and li yao-wen, vice-minister, of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ahmed haider, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen.

present on the occasion was abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china.

also present were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned chen mu-hua, ho ying, chou chuen and hu chang-lin.

Ambassador of Arab Republic of Yemen Gives Cocktail Party in Honor of Ahmed Haider Visiting China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, gave a cocktail party here this evening in honour of ahmed haider, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, visiting china.

attending the party were chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister, and li yao-wen, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of the departments concerned nan wei-min, yen chun, tu yu-yun, ting hsi-lin, wang yuan-hsi, tai cheng-yuan and wang lei.

ambassador abdo othman mohamed and vice-minister li yao-wen proposed toasts at the party to the constant development of the friendship between the chinese people and the yemeni people and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries, as well as the victory of the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, and djawoto, secretary general, and members of the secretariat, of the afro-asian journalists' association.

CHINA AND USSR

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves For Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1971)

chou hua-min, head of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for the soviet union by plane today.

he was seen off at the airport by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li tien-ching and wang pin, leading members of the departments concerned.

also present were i.i. safronov, charge d'affaires a.i., and koulikov, deputy trade representative, of the embassy of the soviet union in peking.

Chinese Military Attache in Moscow Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Moscow, Aug. 3, 1971)

lin feng-shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in moscow, gave a reception on the evening of july 30 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were lieutenant general a.a. demichev, deputy head of the 10th department of the general staff administration of the soviet army, and officials of the soviet ministry of foreign affairs and other departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to the soviet union were also present.

liu hsin-chuan, chinese ambassador to the soviet union, was present at the reception.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Special Assistant to Zambian President and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon mark c. chona, special assistant to the president of the republic of zambia kenneth david kaunda, and his wife. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga.

also present were chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned fu hao, ho kung-kai, li wen-hua, chu chi-chen and ma chien-hsien.

Zambian Ambassador Gives Banquet in Honor of Special Assistant to Zambian President and His Wife Visiting China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of mark c. chona, special assistant to the zambian president, and his wife spending vacation and visiting china.

attending the banquet were chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and leading members of the departments concerned fu hao, ma jen-hui, ho kung-kai, han hsu and hsu nan-ping, as well as chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen.

also attending was r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zambian Aviation Technical Team Leaves Peking for Tour of Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1971)

a zambian aviation technical team left peking by air this afternoon for a tour of southern china after its friendly visit to peking. the team is led by r. tarantino, general manager, and l.k. moola, deputy general manager, of the zambia airways corporation.

the team is visiting china at the invitation of the general administration of civil aviation of china. upon their arrival in peking on august 1, the zambian guests were given a warm welcome at a dinner given by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

ma jen-hui and others exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere with the zambian aviation technical team on the establishment of air links between china and zambia.

during their stay in peking, the guests visited factories and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

upon its arrival and departure from peking, the zambian team was met and seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy in peking.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Increase the Ability To Distinguish Between Genuine and Sham Marxism in the Course of Study and Criticism

- A certain unit of the North Sea Fleet Holds a criticize-revisionism and rectification study class for cadres at and above the regiment level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1971)

(By our own correspondent) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching about "conducting education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party, a certain unit of the North Sea Fleet has continuously held a criticize-revisionism and rectification study class for cadres at and above the regiment level. It has associated conscientious study with the penetrating criticism of revisionism and, in the course of study and criticism, increased the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Relatively satisfactory results are achieved in raising the consciousness of two-line struggle.

We must associate study with criticism and distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Our important task on the ideological front is to unfold criticism against revisionism," the study class associates the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works with a penetrating criticism of the absurd theories spread by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. The aim is to have a mastery of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and acquire the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

In criticizing the "theory of productive forces," members of the class study Chairman Mao's writings about "politics being the commander and the

soul." They come to understand further the great significance of giving prominence to proletarian politics and understand the relationship between revolution and production, between spirit and matter, between the superstructure and the economic base and between production relations and productivity.

In criticizing the bourgeois "theory of human nature," they study Chairman Mao's writings on classes, class contradictions and class struggle. They thus come to further understand that in the whole historical period of socialism there will always exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle. They are able to draw a clear line of distinction between the Party character of the proletariat and the "human nature" of the bourgeoisie.

In criticizing idealist "transcendentalism," they concentrate energy and time on the study of the relevant chapters in Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works. This makes everyone understand deeply that practice is the source of knowledge and that practice is a yardstick for the examination of a truth.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching on the primacy of practice, the No. 404 Hospital aroused the masses to the full in creating something new in the course of practice despite such unfavorable factors as a new staff, a low technical level, scanty and simple equipment and lack of experience. Those of the hospital successfully brought back to life a class brother whose heart had stopped beating for 203 minutes through an electric shock. This enabled him to return to the fighting post in defense of Chairman Mao. Comrade Chao Chin-chou, vice president of the No. 404 Hospital, said, "The victory of such a practical act is not due to anything called 'wisdom and talents' innate in our minds but to the result of our following the mass line, getting involved in practice with courage and introducing innovations with boldness in line with Chairman Mao's repeated teachings." Practice of struggle made everyone understand that man's correct ideas are not innate in one's mind but come from practice in the three major revolutionary struggles. The wicked purpose of idealist "transcendentalism" vigorously advocated by political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i is nothing but a vain attempt to cheat and deceive us to attain their vicious aim of overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism.

We must direct vigorous efforts to such fundamental problems as the deep understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and raise our consciousness of continuous revolution. In further exposing the reactionary theory vigorously advocated by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, everyone of them [members of the study class] lays hold of the vital problem of the political swindlers' rebellion against the proletarian dictatorship as a target of penetrating criticism. They conscientiously study the relevant chapters in such works as Marx's and Engels' "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Lenin's "The State and Revolution," etc., and also Chairman Mao's important writings on class struggle and proletarian dictatorship. They take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon in the thorough criticism of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other

swindlers' towering crime of mutilating, distorting and altering Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a vain attempt to topple the proletarian dictatorship and to stage a capitalist comeback.

They have come to further understand that the fundamental point of the doctrine on the state in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is one of political power or the practice of proletarian dictatorship. To persist in proletarian dictatorship or oppose proletarian dictatorship is a touchstone to show the distinction between genuine and sham Marxism. Only by taking cognizance of class struggle and at the same time taking cognizance of the proletarian dictatorship and those people devoted to continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship can we be worthy of the name of genuine Marxist and thus strengthen the idea of class struggle and line struggle and raise the consciousness of continuous revolution.

For instance, heavy pressure of work in his unit once engendered the lack of wholehearted devotion to support-the-Left work in Comrade Lu Ming-shui, chief of the mass-line work section of a certain unit. As a result of revolutionary mass criticism, he came to understand deeply that "though renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind have been thrown into the dustbin of history yet their reactionary ideas cannot be completely eliminated at once. These people are still around physically, unreconciled to their own fate and obsessed every minute of the day with the dream of a counter-attack and a comeback. Therefore, we can in no way hold the view that with political power in our hands, we can live in peace, undisturbed." He raised his consciousness of the line, and strengthened his concept of long-term devotion to three-support and two-military work. He made it his determination to fight for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship throughout his life.

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MILITIA

The Heroic Militia Is Marching On

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1971)

Firmly Grasp the Gun in Defense of Political Power

On the eve of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, members of the militia company of Taching on the Chingkang Mountains, a sacred place of the revolution, marched in cadence to the mausoleum of revolutionary martyrs, holding high their red banners and loudly singing revolutionary songs. A grand ceremony of present arms was held by the new militiamen.

Tsou Wen-k'ai, leader of the rebel team at Taching hsiang which formerly followed great leader Chairman Mao in making revolution, examined the shiny rifles one after another and looked at the soldierly looking contingent of militiamen. He was filled with an extraordinarily great excitement. At the present arms ceremony, he, full of revolutionary enthusiasm, told the militiamen the heroic deeds of the people on the Chingkang Mountains who formerly fought with knives and spears under Chairman Mao's leadership and snatched guns and ammunition from the enemy, after which they armed themselves. This taught the militiamen a lesson in the revolutionary tradition.

It happened some 40 years ago. On one occasion, in order to seize guns from the reactionary armed forces of the landlords and to defend the revolutionary base area, the armymen and civilians on the Chingkang Mountains fought with knives and spears and launched a brave and dogged fight against the enemies at Ch'ilo Pass on T'ungmu Range. The comrades at the front bravely sacrificed themselves and those behind them continued to charge forward. All militiamen learned a very impressive lesson after hearing what Tsou Wen-k'ai said. They read Chairman Mao's great teaching loudly and in unison: "Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path made crimson with their blood!"

The old militiamen on the Chingkang Mountains not only kept telling the young militiamen about the difficulty with which guns had been obtained, but also constantly taught them to firmly grasp the guns and to defend the revolutionary political power. During the last moments of his life, Tsou Chia-sheng, a Communist and a squad leader of the former rebel team, told his son Tsou Ch'eng-tsu to bring the rifle he formerly had carried, and said with deep affection: "The revolutionary guns are the life blood of the laboring people. In the past, we took the knives and guns with us and followed Chairman Mao in making revolution, sweeping away the Kuomintang reactionaries and building a new China. Today, you must take firm hold of the gun and carry the revolution through to the end!"

Taking over his father's rifle and firmly bearing in mind his father's last will, Tsou Cheng-tsu went to the fore and fought as a pace-setter in class struggle. He became a distinguished Communist. Later, when he was very ill, he, as his father had done, handed over the rifle to his son Tsou Hua-k'ang and exhorted him to carry the rifle until imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries had been wiped out and to fight until emancipation of mankind as a whole had been achieved!

Shedding tears, Tsou Hua-k'ang promised to carry on the will of his grandfather and his father. He made strenuous efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and took the lead in carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." He went to the fore in militia training, in the fight against enemies and in doing hard work.

Early this year, a fire broke out on Chingchu Hill. As soon as he learned this, Tsou Hua-k'ang rushed to the scene and got together with the broad masses to fight arduously against the hill fire, protecting the public property.

After some military training, calluses were formed on his elbows, his knees were lacerated and bled profusely and yet he insisted on fighting doggedly. He was praised by all other militiamen. He was also rated a five-good militiaman.

Red Sentinels on Chiuhsien Mountains

On a rainy night in summer, thunder shook the mountains and lightning brightened the skies. On the Chiuhsien Mountains, two heroic militiamen were standing upright at their sentinel posts with rifles in their hands. They were carrying out the task of watching the skies.

They were members of the militia company of Wangchiata village in Hupu commune, Wulien hsien, Shantung Province, standing on guard at the anti-air-raid look-out on Chiuhsien Mountains. In the past eight years, whether in cold winter or hot summer, they vigilantly watched the blue skies over the motherland through day and night and were always ready to wipe out any enemy who dared to invade the motherland.

Chiuhsien Mountain is a high mountain with precipitous slopes. In 1963, the militia company of Wangchiata village accepted the task of building a look-out on the Chiuhsien Mountain and of maintaining air defense. At the militia congress, Wang Feng-cheng, secretary of the brigade Party branch and instructor of the militia company, first led all to study time and again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last. ...Under no circumstances can we relax our vigilance," and then led them up to Chiuhsien Mountain, plunging spades and picks into a tense fight to build the look-out. The rocks were hard on the precipitous slope. With hammers and chisels, they made holes in the rocks to be blasted. With spades and picks, they dug at the cliff. Working

with their hands, they removed a few dozen boulders and carved out a thousand footholds on the slippery rocky cliff, opening up the dangerous zones of the "Guard Pass" and the "Slippery Cliff," and building three passages. After that, they self-reliantly gathered and transported stones and other materials to build the look-out station and its walls.

Militiaman Wang Tso-shan one day carried some appliances up the mountain. The path was slippery on the precipitous slope. He lost his footing, rolled down the slope and was injured. Our comrades asked him to take a rest, but he wrapped his wound and went on with his work. It was in this way that the militiamen fought against hardships, accomplished the task of building the look-out and took root on the peak of Chiuhsien Mountain.

In the eight years since the look-out was built, the militiamen --under the guidance of the brigade Party branch--constantly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of their action. They perseveringly went up the mountain to carry out their duties even on nights of thunder and lightning and in cold winter when the landscape was covered with snow. In early July this year, it rained heavily. Militiamen Wang Pao-feng was away on official business. It was already past 9 o'clock in the night when he returned home. To hurry back to the look-out to relieve the semtry, he set out in the rain without taking his meal. At that time, the mountain stream had become a torrent barring his way He shouted loudly: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount difficulties to win victory," and resolutely jumped into the torrent and swam across the stream. He arrived at the look-out on time. The comrades there said with deep concern: "It is all right so long as we are here. It was very dangerous to climb the mountain at such a moment!" He replied: "This danger means nothing because I have come to defend the motherland."

Busy Military Training at Paiyangtien

Early in the morning when the red sun had just risen above the horizon, the militiamen at Paiyangtien came in a boat and began their day's military training. At times they hid in the reeds and at other times they appeared on the surface of the water, some raising their guns and aiming at the target and others jumping into the water. They were practicing pushing a boat forward under enemy fire...

Seeing the militiamen carry out their training so intensely, Li Wen-hui, commander of the militia company of Hsilichuang brigade at Paiyangtien, recalled the enthusiastic help given them by the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command.

The 2nd company was built on the basis of the militia under the Party's leadership during the early period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. Wherever its members were, they propagandized Chairman Mao's idea of people's war, carried out militia work and built a wall of steel of people's war. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, as soon as the 2nd company arrived at Paiyangtien which had glorious revolutionary traditions, its members, full of revolutionary enthusiasm, helped Hsilichuang

brigade organize and improve the militia forces. They came with the poor and lower-middle peasants and militiamen to the scenes where the Japanese bandits used to kill Chinese soldiers and civilians who rose in resistance. They also asked Li Ch'eng-po, an old member of the former militia, to tell about the atrocities perpetrated by the enemies and about the importance of putting the gun in the hands of the revolutionary people. The historical experience told by this old member of the former militia provided an impressive lesson for the broad masses of armymen and civilians, who unanimously expressed their determination to take firm hold of the gun and to reinforce militia building to a larger extent.

To help the militia company of Hsilichuang advance better along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company eagerly helped them in studying the Kut'ien Conference Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission, in carrying out the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in arduously practicing their skills of killing the enemies, and in firmly establishing the idea of maintaining vigilance constantly and unremittingly. With the help of the 2nd company, the militiamen of Hsilichuang militia company have now mastered the combat skills of laying mines in water, routing the enemies in an attack, and swimming with armed equipment. The 2nd company and Hsilichuang militia company were respectively rated an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a four-good company.

Bright and Brave Militiawomen Defend the Coasts

The red sun rises in the east. Waves surge on the blue sea. At the foot of a hill on a certain island in the Gulf of Pohai, a row of guns stand upright in the morning breeze.

"Take your positions!" As soon as this order is given loudly, six militiawomen, each shouldering a rifle, spiritedly come along side the gun. The leader, holding a telescope, looks attentively into the sea and accurately relays the orders from the command post.

"Ready...fire!" Boom! Boom! Boom! With three bursts of thunder, the shells explode amid the boundless waves and the targets of sea disappear immediately.

"Good shooting! All three shots hit the mark." The exciting report is relayed from the observation post.

Last year, to strengthen joint alliance between the armymen and the civilians, the higher-level leading organ issued two guns to the militia of a production brigade on this island, which stood shoulder to shoulder with the 2nd company of a certain unit of the PLA that defended the island. The brigade Party branch decided to hand over one of these guns to six militiawomen, including Ch'iao Ien-chin, an activist in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and a member of the Communist Youth League.

The next day after they received the gun, Ch'iao Yen-chih led the squad of militiawomen to hold a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class beside the gun and to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Heighten vigilance, defend the motherland," and the heroic deeds of the combat heroes of the PLA. They unanimously said: "We definitely can do what the men comrades can do in defense of the socialist motherland!"

Intensive training started. They never showed a sign of pain or fatigue, no matter how hard their training might be. To master as quickly as possible the skills of commanding a fight and operating the gun, Ch'iao Yen-chih learned things humbly from the PLA fighters and carried out training arduously. She became an expert gunner very soon. The other militiawomen also mastered all the skills of operating the gun.

It was pitch dark one night when an alarm reverberated over the sea and through the sky. This was maneuver to test the combat readiness of the units conducted jointly by the 2nd company of a certain PLA unit and the militia company. As soon as she heard the alarm, Ch'iao Yen-chih summoned the militiawomen squad and, pulling the gun along the uneven hill path, they rushed to their positions. It was so dark that one could not see anything. Ch'iao Yen-ch'in, the No. 4 gunner, suddenly slipped and fell. The gun mount tore her clothes. Her legs and feet were skinned and bleeding. Ch'iao Yen-chih told her to return home to take a rest. But she rose from the ground at once and firmly manned the gun mount, replying loudly: "So long as I can breathe, I shall join in the fight!" Thus saying, she ran forward and caught up with the squad and rushed to her position.

In this maneuver, the militiawomen squad triumphantly accomplished its tasks. It was commended by the 2nd company of the PLA unit and by the militia company.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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MODEL PLA CADRE

A Party Branch Secretary Who Is Good at Listening to the Opinions of the Masses

- advanced deeds of Fu Kuang-hua, an instructor of a certain unit of the South Sea Fleet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat "must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses." Fu Kuang-hua, an instructor of the 14th company of a certain engineering unit of the South Sea Fleet is a Party branch secretary who goes on carrying out Chairman Mao's teachings in practice and is good at listening to the opinions of the masses.

"Listen to the Masses, So As To Be on Firm Ground"

In July 1968, i.e., not long after the 14th company was established, Fu Kuang-hua, a young cadre who had served as quartermaster for only three months was transferred to the post of secretary of the Party branch of the Company. He was faced with a new company, a new Party branch and a new task and he was inexperienced. What should he do? He studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the most intelligent and the most capable," and was resolved to learn from the masses and to accumulate experience in the course of practice, so as to do his work well. He did not know how to teach a political lesson, but he went to the basic level and asked the masses to come up and got together with the masses to draw an outline of the political lesson. He did not know how to organize construction work, but he worked together with the squads every day, learned things from the veteran soldiers and often called meetings to listen to ideas. Not knowing how to do the work of the Party branch, he exercised the collective leadership with the Party branch committee and asked all committee members to show their views and suggest methods of work. In this way, he was like a new seedling planted in fertile soil, drawing rich nourishment from the masses, gaining strength and growing up quickly.

Under his leadership, the 14th company worked with ever better results and ranked among the four-good companies in the same year. Through this course of practice, he began to realize that: Whatever he does and whatever problem he is given to decide, he must always listen to the opinions of the masses so that he may be on firmer ground.

However, it took some time for him to establish the mass viewpoint and to cultivate the democratic style. In April last year, construction work entered a new stage. Each of the boulders obtained by blasting weighed a few hundred catties. How should these boulders be carried away by a truck? A few men together could not move the boulder, and there was not enough room for too many men. This became an obstacle in the course of construction work. Fu Chen-chin, a deputy leader of the 3rd platoon, suggested this

method: First the rock should be rolled onto a long wooden plank, under which were placed two steel rods, and then some people carried the steel rods and some others carried the wooden plank, so that there might be enough room for many men to work together. One of the members of the Party branch committee shook his head upon hearing this. Fu Kuang-hua did not believe this method would work and he also remained silent. Unexpectedly, however, the next day when he went to work with the 3rd platoon, the soldiers asked to try this method, which eventually proved successful. This method was adopted on the whole worksite. The obstacle was removed very quickly.

This incident gave Fu Kuang-hua a great shock ideologically. He asked: "Why do I refuse to accept the opinions of the masses?" He discovered that he thought that he was experienced and had made some good suggestions for the work of this company, so that, with this bit of "capital," he plugged up his ears. Accordingly, he got together with the Party branch committee members to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the mass line and to roundly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward." They reviewed the history of growth of this company and analyzed each of the typical cases. They came to realize that they were able to make some good suggestions and accumulate some experience because they joined the masses in practice and humbly listened to the opinons of the masses. If we just stick to the small bit of experience we have gained in the past and refuse to modestly seek the opinions of the masses, our experience will become water without a source and a tree without roots. After that, they persevered in joining the masses in practice and listening to the masses under all circumstances.

In November last year, the company was transferred to a new worksite and started a new construction project. They had been doing this kind of work for the past two years and more. Would it be still necessary for them to seek the opinions of the masses on the plan for carrying out this work? Fu Kuang-hua thought to himself: "It is precisely because this company has carried out this kind of construction work that the masses have richer practical experience and it is more necessary to listen to the opinions of the masses." At that moment, he was busier than usual because the company commander was away. Making use of the time during the walk to and from the worksite, before and after the meal, at noon and in the evening, he had individual chats with the comrades and called meetings of various forms to extensively solicit views on the plan to carry out the work. The rich practical experience of the masses gave sparks of wisdom. The masses saw many of the problems which Fu Kuang-hua did not think of, and suggested methods for solving them. For example, the worksite of this project was smaller. If the experience of work in the last project was applied, the men of the whole company would have to work together at the same spot and this would result in hoarding of manpower. They suggested the plan of "working at different spots and attacking a point from all sides," thereby solving the problem of hoarding of manpower. Adoption of this suggestion quickened the speed of progress of this project by one-third.

"The Opinions of the Masses Should Not Be Heard with the Ears Alone But Also Be Borne in Mind"

For some time, Fu Kuang hua had this idea: The backbone elements of the company can do ideological work now. I can give them free rein in having chats with the soldiers and it will be all right so long as I devote more time to listening to reports and make more suggestions. As a result, he had chats less frequently with the soldiers.

On one occasion, he felt that the 3rd squad leader had something to talk to him about. He called on this squad leader three times and, after making some hard efforts, learned what was in his mind. This incident made him realize that a Communist or a Party branch secretary should not only listen attentively to the opinions and demands of the masses, but also "hear" the opinions and demands they have not spoken aloud. He must not only hear the opinions of the masses with his ears but also bear them in mind! Only in this way can he link his heart with those of the masses. Giving the backbone elements free rein in doing ideological work can in no way replace his having chats with the soldiers and his going among the masses.

With his thinking raised to a higher level, Fu Kuang-hua strengthened his ties with the masses. He took with him a small notebook. Whenever he saw a soldier had something in his mind, he made a note of it and arranged time to have a chat with this soldier. Sometimes, on his way to take his meal or a bath, he met a soldier and would keep on talking with him even though the meal had turned cold and the time for his bath had passed. He showed concern for the soldiers, and the soldiers also showed concern for their instructor. At night, when the soldier standing on sentry saw there still was light in the instructor's room, he would walk quietly to the window and said eagerly: "Instructor, it is time for rest. Please take care of yourself!"

They were watching a movie one night when some of them coughed. Fu Kuang-hua immediately recalled: "The cold wave has come. I have told the fighters to put on more clothes. Their coughing in a warning to me!" He stayed no longer to see the film show but returned to the company and got together with the cook to prepare ginger soup and gave each of the fighters a bowl of this soup when the film was over. He said: "A 'democratic meeting' was held at the cinema tonight!"

Actually, as far as Fu Kuang-hua is concerned, a democratic meeting was held not only at the cinema! One day, Fu Kuang-hua was working with a squad when he saw Yuan Kuo-hui, a pneumatic drill operator, squatting there and, with a small stick in hand, thinking and drawing something on the ground. He came forward and saw a picture of dots and lines on the ground. He asked Yuan what he was thinking about, but Yuan falteringly answered that he was just "drawing at random." He knew very well that this fighter showed close concern for the company and for the construction project, that he was a "young tiger" at work and a "mastermind" in studying problems, and that he wouldn't say anything about a problem of which he was not sure. From the dots and lines on the ground, he saw a working plan and was sure that this fighter had

thought much about the problem. Accordingly, he kept asking him questions. Yuan also knew that nobody could hide anything from this instructor. He could not but reveal what he was thinking about. He said: "In this construction project, we come across eroded rocks. The further we go on, the poorer the quality of the rocks. What should we do to avoid a cave-in and insure the quality of construction work? In my opinion, the key is to minimize blast vibrations in cutting across a hill slope." He explained the meaning of the dots and lines drawn on the ground and suggested a rational plan of minimizing vibrations by "drilling shallow holes at shorter intervals and making a smaller blast." Fu Kuang-hua was filled with joy. Immediately he made an experiment in line with this suggestion and scored excellent results. What should be done to insure safety in the course of work when the quality of the rocks was poor? It was at just such a "democratic meeting" which did not meet that Fu Kuang-hua found a method to solve the problem.

"Only When One Learns To Gather Together Correct Opinions Can One Listen to the Opinions of the Masses"

Last year, the "People's Navy" Daily carried an article in which the 14th company summed up "ten what-to-do's in the course of perseveringly putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of construction work." The birth of these "ten what-do-do's" was a course of continuously concentrating the correct opinions of the masses. At first, the masses put forth many good opinions on the putting of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of construction work in the company. But these opinions were relatively diverse and some problems were mentioned only partly. Fu Kuang-hua and the Party branch committee members made an all around analysis of the opinions of the masses and summed them up in 20 points, which the masses were aroused to discuss one by one. Meanwhile, they called some small-scale investigation meetings specially for the study of some problems. The second time when their ideas were concentrated, the masses not only put forth questions but also proposed measures for solving the problems. But, they still failed to make a thoroughgoing analysis of the problems and to detect the ideological causes in depth. Fu Kuang-hua and the comrades of the Party branch committee again read books and studied seriously, considered the opinions of the masses by discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, and summed up their experience in 20 points, which the masses were again aroused to discuss and amend. In this way, after being concentrated three times, the opinions of the masses were raised to a high level. The masses not only offered reference materials but also made analysis, not only suggested methods but also added ideological content to their opinions. Eventually, the "ten what-do-do's" came into being. Seeing that their opinions had been concentrated time and again and were reflected ever more penetratingly and comprehensively, the masses said happily: "The leadership really 'hears' the opinions of the masses in a thoroughgoing way!"

Fu Kuang-hua also learned a lesson from this incident: "Only when one learns to concentrate correct opinions can one listen to the opinions of the masses." But it is not so easy to concentrate the correct opinions of the

masses, and it is necessary to collect the opinions one by one as a bee gathers pollen in making honey; with regard to the correct factors hidden in some incorrect ideas, they should be selected as gold is washed from sand; as for the opinions which are not necessarily correct in appearance but are correct in essence, they should be adopted as a pearl is taken from an oyster; even in handling the correct opinions, we should treat the opinions of the masses as a mine prospector treats a lump of ore and strives to detect the mine.

In November last year, not long after the 14th company was transferred to a new worksite, one of the fighters criticized the Party branch for "failing to resume the special study column for the company." Fu Kuang-hua did not pay much attention to this criticism when he first heard it, because the blackboard posters had been put up continuously in the company and various squads also had their blackboards for putting up articles on what had been acquired in study. The company's special column had not been resumed because of the restrictions by the objective conditions and because no space could be obtained.

On second thought, however, he asked himself: "Have I thoroughly considered this criticism?" It was late in the night when he read Chairman Mao's books. Chairman Mao teaches: "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." He thought to himself: Why can't I take this fighter's criticism as 'an usher at the threshold' and examine the company's leadership over study as a whole?" The next day, he went to the squads to join the fighters in reading books and talking about their application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He went from one squad to another to see what the fighters had gained in their studies. He discovered that one of the fighters who had studied conscientiously in the past gave a brief and cursory account this time. After an investigation, he discovered that this company was charged with construction work which, according to former arrangements, should be charged to the battalion, and the various platoons did not carry out construction work at any time, so that they could not carry out study at the same time. Some cadres could not adapt themselves to this new condition and could not tightly grasp study for the time being. This fighter's failure to conscientiously write about what he had gained in the study was precisely a first glimpse of this problem.

Bearing this problem in mind, he immediately went to solicit the opinions of the masses. The masses put forth many suggestions about strengthening the leadership over study under the new condition. Again bearing these opinions in mind, he read books and ruminated over them and strove to concentrate better the opinions of the masses. He recalled that the first of the "ten what-to-do's" was how to tightly grasp study when construction work was heavy and time for study was short. In the year and more, this "what-to-do" had been applied, producing excellent results. But, the conditions kept changing. To link this "what-to-do" closely with reality, it

would be necessary to go on enriching and developing it. He suggested that the Party branch print this "what-to-do" again and distribute it to the squads and arouse the masses to replenish and amend it with reference to the current situation of this company. On the basis of concentrating the correct ideas of the masses, a new "what-to-do when construction work was heavy, the time for study was short and the study had to be carried out conscientiously" was formulated, and the study movement in the company was also raised to a new level.

- NCNA correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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IRON MINE

Northeast China Iron Mine Increases Production Steadily

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 6, 1971)

In line with chairman mao's great teaching "develop the mining industry", the nanfen open-cast iron mine of the penchi iron and steel company in northeast china has increased production steadily. the output of iron ore and the volume of stripping in 1968 were already above the designing capacity. ore production continued to rise in 1969 and 1970, being 57 and 68 per cent higher than in 1968 respectively. the mine fulfilled its production plan for the first half of this year ahead of schedule. all this ensures that the penchi company is self-sufficient in iron ore.

the rich nanfen iron mine has been worked for 60 years. production was seriously impeded before the great proletarian cultural revolution because the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical industry paid exclusive attention to metallurgy to the neglect of mining. the penchi company had to depend largely on iron ore from other parts of the country.

after its establishment in june 1968 the mine's revolutionary committee organized the leading members at all levels to study chairman mao's great teaching "develop the mining industry". they also criticized liu shao-chi's reactionary policy. they came to understand that in order to develop the iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results, they must first surmount all difficulties to increase ore production.

they drove home the idea among the masses by organizing living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they set the goal of expanding the mine for the revolution.

there is a 1,000-metre-long railway spur to take the miners to workfaces. it covered a large area with rich ore deposits. the revolutionary committee decided to rely on the masses instead of professional workers to shift the spur. the leading members studied mao tsetung thought and worked together with the miners and solved technical problems on the spot. after three months of hard work, they successfully changed the position of the railway spur and removed 12,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. this saved 400,000 yuan in investment.

in increasing ore production, the miners have fought bravely against the elements. in winter, the temperature drops to thirty degrees below zero centigrade and heavy snow makes transportation difficult and damages equipment. sweltering summer is often accompanied by deluges, which hampers production. the miners, however, work with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and top the production quotas from time to time, thus breaking the fallacy of some bourgeois technical authorities that "production in open-cast mines decrease in winter and summer".

CONSUMER GOODS

Southwest China Drapery Store Serves People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 6, 1971)

the red flag drapery store in chungking of southwest china's szechwan province has won general praise for its wholehearted service to the people.

the store, set up in the business centre of the city, sells a great variety of cotton cloth, silk, woollen and synthetic fabrics. it has thousands of customers every day.

entering the store, one is attracted by many new items of service. on one counter odd lengths of cloth in various colours are on display. behind the counter, shop assistants are busy mending clothes at sewing machines. this is the sewing group. customers may choose any piece of cloth they want to mend their worn-out clothes and have it done then and there.

nearby is a counter showing an assortment of cloth pieces for making adults' cut in different styles and children's clothing. these carefully measured cloth cuttings save cloth. there are also shirt collars and cuffs and cloth pieces for making vamp and other articles.

this is part of the store's effort to serve the people whole-heartedly.

however, the store was not like this before the great proletarian cultural revolution when the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocating "vocational work first" and "putting profit in command". influenced by this, some leading members of the store thought only of the fulfilment of their sales plans and the profits to be delivered and gave little thought to serving the people.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." the shop assistants repeatedly studied this and the general policy guiding the economic and financial work "develop the economy and ensure supplies" and criticized liu shao-chi's fallacies during the cultural revolution. they realized that the focus of the struggle between the two lines in the store is whether and how to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. "putting profit in command" goes against the interests of the people. it will lead the production departments into seeking profit and therefore upsetting the state plan, while making the commercial departments slip down the capitalist road.

led by the revolutionary committee of the store, they went to factories, villages and neighbourhood communities to find out what they needed and solicit their opinions so as to improve their service.

the store used to open when the workers went to work and shut when the workers were out of shift. the workers had complaints about it. the store readjusted its business hours. it is so arranged that the shop opens every day till nine o'clock in the evening all the year round, even during festivals and on sundays, without affecting the shop assistants' rest.

the shop assistants are warm-hearted toward the customers, patiently explaining things to them and helping them choose what they want.

for the convenience of customers, they cut cotton prints into quilt covers on sale. then they set up a special counter which sells over 500 kinds of cloth cuttings for making shoes, underwear, children's wear and shirts and for mending clothes.

they also convey the opinions and demands of the workers, peasants and soldiers to production departments and try to know the production processes of the articles they sell by working in textile mills in turn so that they are able to explain things better to the customers. by so doing, they play the role of a bridge linking production and consumption. for instance, some customers complained about a kind of white cloth which was good for making quilt lining but not broad enough. the shop assistants told this to the producer, who then broadened the cloth.

during the past few years, the shop assistants have made it a practice to study chairman mao's works every day to find solutions to the problems in their work and the contradictions arising in their minds. they take mao tsetung thought as their guide to action. that is why their service to the people is becoming better and better.

Rural Bus Service Supports Agriculture

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 6, 1971)

the bus service in a mountainous county in east china's chekiang province, broke with old conventions and carried both passengers and freight for the convenience of passengers and in the service of agriculture.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bus station of lungchuan county was influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. it refused to take on many items of freight because such service was unprofitable. many material badly needed in agriculture could not reach rural areas promptly. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of the station criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised their ideological consciousness. they kept the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants in mind and supported agriculture whole-heartedly.

an old poor peasant came to the bus station one day. he asked the booking-office whether he could carry piglets with him. the clerk agreed. this reminded him of an unpleasant experience with this station before the cultural revolution. he bought a ticket before he went to the market to buy some piglets. but when he returned with the animals, he was stopped by a clerk, who referred to the regulations. so the peasant had to walk a long distance home, carrying the piglets by a shoulder pole. and today, he was delighted by the clerk's answer. when he came back to the station with his purchase, he found a dozen piglets already on top of the bus, which were strictly separated from the luggage with a piece of oil cloth. the old poor peasant was deeply moved. he said: "the bus station has

changed. it looks after the needs of us poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation"

the change is illustrative of the station's efforts to shift its service to the direction of supporting agriculture. last spring, a few communes bordering on fukien province were in urgent need of chemical fertilizer. by the usual route the bus could go as far as wutapao village and peasants had to cover the remaining 50-kilometre long mountainous trail to carry the goods back. if the bus took another route and put down the goods at a village in the neighbouring fukien province, it was only a distance of half a dozen kilometres. but the new route was narrow, steep and full of bends. after re-studying chairman mao's teachings on serving the people, the drivers thought that though there were many difficulties, they could save a great deal of manpower in support of spring farming. they said: "whether we undertake the transportation task is a great matter of whether or not to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. however tortuous the path, we will open it exclamation" thanks to their efforts, they overcame difficulties and brought great convenience to the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in promoting production. the peasants were so glad to see them that they declared: "the workers at the station have not only brought us fertilizer, but also profound feelings of the working class exclamation we will grow more grain to support the socialist revolution and construction exclamation"

early this spring, rice seedlings began to rot in some mountainous production brigades. communes in other parts of the county offered to supply them. regardless of days and nights, the bus station transported rice seedlings in order not to miss the farming season.

a few commune members from the lungnan commune came to the station with baskets of rice seedlings and wanted to have them sent off overnight. realizing it was already dusky, they hesitated about whether to make the request. just driving back, driver old wu volunteered in spite of the day's fatigue and sent seedlings to the brigades in good time.

in order to render a still better service to agriculture drivers often went to nearby communes to repair farm machinery on sundays. besides they taught commune members how to operate, maintain and repair them.

a group of drivers went to the paoyun people's commune one day. after they had finished repairing scores of rice-threshers and sprayers, they learned that a production brigade half a dozen kilometres away would carry to them four rice-threshers for repair. they soon sent some workers to the brigade to repair the rice-threshers.

over the past year and more, they covered more than 100 production brigades in 11 communes, and repaired some 1,000 pieces of farm machinery and implements including threshers, electric motors and tractors.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Statement of Government of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

following is the full text of the statement of the government of the people's republic of china:

statement of the government of the people's republic of china

july 30, 1971

on june 15, 1971, the soviet government delivered a statement to the government of the people's republic of china, proposing to "convene a conference of the five powers possessing nuclear weapons -- the soviet union, the united states of america, the people's republic of china, france and great britain", at which "the problems of nuclear disarmament as a whole should be considered". in this connection, the chinese government hereby makes the following statement:

all countries in the world, big or small, should be equal, matters affecting various countries in the world should be jointly discussed and settled by all of them and permit of no monopoly by a few big powers. this is a principle guiding international relations which all countries must abide by. the prevention of nuclear war, the elimination of nuclear threats and the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons are matters affecting the peace and security of all countries of the world, and a few nuclear countries have no right to brush aside the majority of countries in the world and arbitrarily hold a conference to consider and decide upon matters of such great importance.

the history following world war ii shows that it is absolutely impossible to settle questions of nuclear disarmament by relying on negotiations only between a few big powers possessing nuclear weapons. in july 1963, the united states, britain and the soviet union concluded the "partial nuclear test ban treaty". subsequently, the soviet union and the united states jointly concocted a series of treaties on so-called nuclear arms "limitation", including the treaty on the "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". in november 1969, the soviet union and the united states started their

"strategic arms limitation" talks. but none of them have restricted in any way the nuclear arms race between the united states and the soviet union. on the contrary, the united states and the soviet union have continued their nuclear weapon tests without let-up, their production of nuclear weapons is becoming ever more developed, their stockpiles of nuclear weapons are becoming greater and greater and they are stationing in many other countries their troops armed with nuclear weapons; this seriously threatens world peace and the security of the people of all countries. the peoples of the world have long lost their confidence in the disarmament talks between the nuclear powers. they rightly hold that it is impossible to settle the question of nuclear disarmament as a whole by depending on two nuclear superpowers, nor can it be settled by the addition of some more nuclear powers.

china develops nuclear weapons because she is compelled to do so under imperialist nuclear threats, and she does so entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the imperialist nuclear monopoly and finally eliminating nuclear weapons. china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage, and at present she is not yet a nuclear power, nor will she ever be a "nuclear superpower" practising the policies of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail. at no time will china ever agree to participate in the so-called nuclear disarmament talks between the nuclear powers behind the backs of the non-nuclear countries.

therefore, the chinese government cannot accept the soviet government's proposal on the convening of a conference of the five nuclear powers.

the chinese government's stand on the question of nuclear weapons has always been clear. firstly, the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons; secondly, the chinese government has declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons; thirdly, the chinese government has consistently stood for the convening of a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons. the chinese government hereby once again solemnly reaffirms its above stand.

the chinese government holds that in order to realize the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, the united states and the soviet union which possess

large quantities of nuclear weapons should issue statements separately or jointly to openly undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time or in any circumstances; and to dismantle all nuclear bases set up on the territories of other countries and withdraw to their own countries the nuclear weapons stockpiled and nuclear armed forces stationed on those territories. whether this is carried out or not will be a test as to whether they have the desire to realize nuclear disarmament.

the chinese people will, as always, continue to make joint efforts with the peoples of the world, persevere in struggle and strive for the noble aim of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Receive Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kabul, Aug. 6, 1971)

prime minister abdul zahir of the royal government of afghanistan received hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan, on the morning of august 4 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih presented to prime minister abdul zahir a message of solicitude addressed to him by premier chou en-lai in connection with the recent serious drought and flood in afghanistan.

also present on the occasion was abdul wahed karim, director general of the political department of the afghan foreign ministry.

yesterday morning, abdul samad hamed, deputy prime minister of the royal government and secretary general of the red crescent society of afghanistan, received chinese amoassador hsieh pang-chih and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

the chinese ambassador handed to the deputy prime minister a message of solicitude addressed by the red cross society of china to his royal highness crown prince ahmed shah, president of the red crescent society of afghanistan, in connection with the recent severe drought and flood in some areas of afghanistan.

the prime minister and deputy prime minister of afghanistan expressed sincere thanks for china's messages of solicitude and donation.

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Solicitude to Afghan Prime Minister on Recent Drought and Flood

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message on august 2 to abdul zahir, prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan, expressing deep sympathy and solicitous regards to the peasants and herdsmen in the areas recently hit by serious drought and flood in afghanistan. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency respected prime minister abdul zahir,
royal government of afghanistan,

kabul

upon learning of the serious drought and flood which hit afghanistan, i wish, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, to express deep sympathy and solicitous regards to you and, through you, to the royal government of afghanistan, the afghan people and the peasants and herdsmen in the afflicted areas.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, august 2, 1971

Chinese Red Cross Society Expressed Solicitude to Afghan People Hit by Drought and Flood

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

the red cross society of china sent a message on august 2 to his royal highness crown prince anmed shah, president of the red crescent society of afghanistan, expressing cordial solicitude to the people in the areas hit by recent severe drought and flood and the decision to donate materials valued at renminbi five million yuan to help the people overcome difficulties. the message reads in full as follows:

h.r.h. crown prince anmed shah,
president of the red crescent society of afghanistan,

kabul

learning that some areas in afghanistan were hit by severe drought and flood which have caused grave difficulties to the people in the afflicted areas, the red cross society of china expresses deep sympathy to the people in the afflicted areas. we have decided to donate a sum of renminbi five million yuan for the purchase and contribution of 15,000 tons of wheat, 3,000 tons of maize, 5,000 pieces of blankets with the remainder for medicaments, so as to help them overcome difficulties. your royal highness is requested to convey our cordial solicitude to the afflicted people.

red cross society of china

peking, august 2, 1971

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

the albanian agricultural delegation led by pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, returned to peking by train this morning after visiting the nationally known tachai production brigade in north china's shansi province. it went to the production brigade of the tachai people's commune in hsiyang county on the fourth, in the company of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and received a warm welcome from the local people.

chen yung-kuei, secretary of the shansi provincial committee of the chinese communist party and secretary of the tachai brigade communist party branch, and leading members of the hsiyang county, the tachai commune and the tachai brigade chao man-tsang, wang szu-chuan and chia lai-heng went specially to the yangchuan railway station to welcome the distinguished guests and see them off.

when pirro dodbiba and the other distinguished albanian guests arrived at the tachai brigade, hundreds of revolutionary people held high the portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and colourful scarfs and cheered in unison: "enver -- mao tsetung exclamation" "mao tsetung -- enver exclamation" they enthusiastically shouted: "long live the militant friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and albania exclamation" "learn from the heroic albanian people exclamation" and "salute to the heroic albanian people exclamation"

on the evening of the 4th, chen yung-kuei gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. both comrade chen yung-kuei and minister pirro dodbiba spoke at the banquet in praise of the unbreakable militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and albania. comrade chen yung-kuei said the delegation's visit would give tachai a chance to learn conscientiously from the valuable experience of the albanian people. minister pirro dodbiba spoke highly of the achievements tachai had made in both revolution and production by holding high the great red banner of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought and working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

in the course of the visit of the albanian comrades-in-arms, comrade chen yung-kuei and others told them of the successes scored by the tachai production brigade in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and of how the tachai people's commune and hsiyang county were unfolding a mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade. accompanied by comrades chen yung-kuei and sha feng, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited tachai's terraced fields and the sturdily growing crops and asked in detail how the local people made and applied organic farm manure, prevented soil erosion, bred and selected maize and kaoliang seeds and made a kind of fermented livestock feed with a high sugar content with stalks, husks and such materials.

the distinguished guests also visited the county-run agricultural farm, agricultural machinery plant, small cement plant and small chemical fertilizer plant in hsiyang and a reservoir, and went to see the hsikupi production brigade and other units which have distinguished themselves in the mass movement to learn from tachai.

the distinguished guests were most warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

Chinese, Albanian Athletes Hold Fourth Friendly Meet in Korea

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 6, 1971)

the chinese track and field team and the albanian track and field team held their fourth friendly meet in korca on august 4 which was warmly welcomed by more than 10,000 spectators there.

present at the friendly meet were comrade mihallaq zicishti, first secretary of the korca district committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade vaske orgocka, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the korca district people's council, and others.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

the excellent performance of the chinese and albanian athletes which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant friendship received warm applause from the spectators.

during its stay in korca, comrade mihallaq zicishti cordially received the chinese track and field team and had an extremely cordial and friendly talk with its members.

in their visit to korca, the chinese athletes were warmly welcomed and received by the albanian comrades-in-arms there.

the chinese track and field team left korca for a friendly visit to durres on august 5.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Delegation of People's Liberation Movement of Angola Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1971)

the delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola led by agostinho neto, chairman of the movement, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here by air today.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the chinese-african people's friendship association and the other organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, wang yuen-hsi, yang chi, hsing jen-hsien, chao wei, liu kuang-ya, hu li-peng and liu pao-tsun.

also present were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and joseph pouckoua, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

NPC Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met mr. hermann derek bryan, chairman of the society for anglo-chinese understanding and leader of the visiting delegation of the society, and the members of the delegation: mrs. hung ying bryan and mr. roger howard, council members of the society. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan, lin chen, meng hsien-ying and chang yi-chun.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chairman and Madame Ne Win Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly and informal visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

chairman ne win's entourage includes col. hla han, minister for foreign affairs, minister for education and minister for health; col. ko ko, deputy minister and secretary to the revolutionary council and council of ministers; daw khin may aye, sister of madame ne win; col. chit khin, director of the general staff department of the ministry of defence; lt. col. mya kyaw, officer on special duty in the office of the prime minister; major kyaw nyunt, physician of the chairman; major daw khin kyi, physician of madame ne win; u saw hlaing, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; and u ba chit, chief research officer of the ministry of foreign affairs.

welcoming the distinguished burmese guests at the airport were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the airport flew the national flags of china and burma.

also present at the airport were leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, han nien-lung, li chiang, wu teh, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang chen, wang hai-jung, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu, and chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

also present at the airport were u thein maung, ambassador of the union of burma to china, and his wife and members of the burmese embassy in peking.

liu chun, director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry; and u tin lat, first secretary, and lt. col. thet wei, military attache, of the burmese embassy in peking, who had gone specially to kwangchow to greet chairman and madame ne win, arrived by the same plane.

when they made a stop-over in kwangchow, chairman and madame ne win and the other distinguished burmese guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen yu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; huang jung-hai, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chang ching-yao, commander of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Chairman and Madame Ne Win

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1971)

premier chou en-lai, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army huang yung-sheng, vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo this afternoon met ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win and chairman ne win's entourage.

present on the occasion were u thein maung, ambassador of the union of burma to china, and his wife; and u tin lat, first secretary of the burmese embassy in peking, and his wife; and lt. col. thet wei, military attache of the embassy, and his wife.

also present were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, han nien-lung, li chiang, wu teh, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang chen, liu hsiu-ying and tang wen-sheng, and chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honor of Chairman and Madame Ne Win

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win.

attending the banquet were all members of chairman ne win's entourage including colonel hla han, minister for foreign affairs, minister for education and minister for health, and colonel ko ko, deputy minister and secretary to the revolutionary council and council of ministers; u thein maung, ambassador of the union of burma to china, and his wife and officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

attending were huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

premier chou en-lai proposed a toast at the banquet. he said: we feel glad that his excellency general ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win, have come to china on a friendly visit. on behalf of the chinese government i extend a sincere welcome to chairman and madame ne win and the other distinguished burmese guests.

premier chou en-lai said: burma is china's neighbour adjoined by mountains and rivers. there exists a profound, traditional friendship between the people of china and burma. after the founding of the people's republic of china and

the union of burma, there was a new development of the good neighbourly relations between the two countries. when chairman ne win was prime minister for the first time, our two countries successfully settled the border questions left over by history, making important contributions to the promotion of the good neighbourly relations between the two countries. the chinese government has consistently pursued a friendly and good-neighbour policy, respected and supported the policy of peace and neutrality of the burmese government and worked for the safeguarding and development of the friendship between the people of the two countries. we are happy to see that over the past two years the relations between our two countries have returned to normal, the two governments have exchanged new ambassadors, and the trade between the two countries has developed. we believe that through the current visit of his excellency chairman ne win and with joint efforts of the two sides, the relations between china and burma will improve further.

proposing a toast at the banquet, chairman ne win said: i and my wife and the members of the delegation feel very happy that we have again come here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

he added: we can again meet and cordially hold talks on questions of common concern with his excellency premier chou en-lai and chinese friends. this is not only greatly beneficial to our friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation but will also further consolidate and develop the existing understanding and cooperation.

chairman ne win said: the chinese and burmese peoples have traditional ties. china and burma are friendly neighbours adjoined by mountains and rivers. the two friendly countries, the people's republic of china and burma, are striving not only for peaceful national development but also for world peace and close international cooperation. he expressed the hope that the interests of the two sides would be constantly promoted through such correct efforts.

also present were:

standing committee members of the national people's congress chuang hsi-chuan, chi fang and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of the government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, han nien-lung, li chiang, wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, li kang, chai cheng-wen, wu teh, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang chen, huang hou-min, ma jen-hui, wang hai-jung and liu chun, and chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan, and comrade ma lan-sen.

Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Chairman and Madame Ne Win

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, today met ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win and his entourage.

chairman mao and chairman ne win had a friendly conversation. present on the occasion were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and members of chairman ne win's entourage col. hla han, minister for foreign affairs, minister for education and minister for health, and col. ko ko, deputy minister and secretary to the revolutionary council and council of ministers.

other members of chairman ne win's entourage present at the meeting included daw khin may aye, sister of madame ne win; col. chit khin, director of the general staff department of the ministry of defence; lt. col. mya kyaw, officer on special duty in the office of the prime minister; major kyaw nyunt, physician of the chairman; major daw khin kyi, physician of madame ne win; u saw hlaing, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; and u ba chit, chief research officer of the ministry of foreign affairs. u thein maung, ambassador of the union of burma to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking were also present.

present at the meeting on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned lin chia-mei, liu chun, wang chen, wang hai-jung, han hsu, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao, chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

Chinese and Burmese Leaders Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks in a friendly atmosphere today with ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma.

taking part in the talks on the burmese side were: colonel hla han, minister for foreign affairs, minister for education and minister for health; colonel ko ko, deputy minister and secretary to the revolutionary council and council of ministers; colonel chit khin, director of the general staff department of the ministry of defence; and u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; liu chun, director of the asian affairs department; and wang hai-jung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma. present at the talks were staff members tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun, cheng jui-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

Chairman and Madame Ne Win Attend Performance of Modern Revolutionary Dance Drama in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, madame ne win and members of his entourage attended a soiree here today in the company of chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council, and others. they watched a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women" given by the china dance drama troupe.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung, his wife and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking attended.

present were also leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, han nien-lung, li chiang, wu teh, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, wang chen, wang hai-jung, liu chun, huang hou-min and liu ching-tang, chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

at the end of the performance, chairman and madame ne win and the other distinguished burmese guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, mounted the stage to meet the chinese dancers and congratulate them on their success.

the soiree was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-burma friendship association in honour of chairman and madame ne win who are now on a visit to china.

CHINA AND CANADA

Peking Banquet Fetes Executive Director of Canadian Table Tennis Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1971)

the all-china sports federation and the chinese table tennis association gave a banquet this evening in honour of edward roy gannon, executive director of the canadian table tennis association, and mrs. gannon.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and edward roy gannon proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant development of friendship between the peoples of china and canada and the sportsmen of the two countries.

d.m. stockwell and john lawrence paynter, second secretaries of the canadian embassy in peking, were present.

present were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chu chiu-sheng, hu hung-fan and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis players lin hui-ching and chang hsien-lin.

CHINA AND PR CONGO

President Ngouabi of People's Republic of Congo Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 5, 1971)

marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, received chinese ambassador wang yu-tien here yesterday evening and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Exhibition on Hungarian Medical Instruments and Medicines Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

an exhibition on hungarian medical instruments and equipment and medicines opened here this morning.

attending the inaugural ceremony were liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, wang wen-lin, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of the other organizations concerned, including kao lu and li ting-chuan.

lang geza, general manager of medicor works of hungary, hoffmann miksa, vice-general manager of medimpex of hungary,

and bihari laszlo, charge d'affaires a.i. of the hungarian embassy in peking, were also present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the ceremony on invitation.

a reception was given by the china council for the promotion of international trade yesterday evening for the opening of the exhibition.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Kansi Small and Medium Industrialists' Federation Leaves for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1971)

the delegation of the japanese kansi small and medium industrialists' federation headed by senji kubo left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and other parts of china before returning home.

present at the airport to see the delegates off were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, wu shu-tung and chou chi.

also present were japanese friends rinji miyaishi, executive director of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, yoshikiyo hyodo and nobunisa izawa.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Basketball Federation Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Bamako, Aug. 5, 1971)

the malian basketball federation gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese men's basketball team now on a friendly visit here.

present at the reception were mani djienebo, inspector general of youth and sports to the ministry of national education, youth and sports, and lamine keita, president of the malian basketball federation.

meng yuen, chinese ambassador to mali, was also present.

at the reception, lamine keita praised the deep friendship between the peoples and players of the two countries and wished daily growth to the friendly relations between the two peoples.

po ping, leader of the chinese men's basketball team, said that the current visit and friendly matches offered a good opportunity for the chinese team to learn from the malian people and players. he spoke highly of the achievements and successes made by the malian people in building the national economy and developing mali's culture and sports.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

chinese ambassador to mali meng yuen gave a reception at the chinese embassy on the evening of august 3 in honour of chinese men's basketball team.

mani djienepo, inspector general of youth and sports, and mamadou diarra, director of the division of cultural cooperation of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation, and lamine keita were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Transport Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1971)

the korean transport delegation led by so son hun, deputy director of the foreign transportation corporation of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here by air for home this afternoon after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by shao yi-li, deputy manager of the china ocean shipping company, and others. choi jong keun, commercial counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was also present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited tientsin, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking. leading comrades of the revolutionary committees of the related provinces and municipalities met cordially all the comrades of the delegation and gave banquets in their honour. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the masses everywhere they went.

yang chieh, minister of communications, gave a banquet in honour of the korean comrades during their stay in peking. kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, gave a farewell banquet for the delegation.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Local Economy Study Group Visits Kwangtung in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 7, 1971)

the local economy study group from the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region, left here for kunming by special plane today in the company of wang yi-chih, leading member of the chinese ministry of light industry, after visiting the province of kwangtung.

it arrived here from hangchow by special plane on july 31. upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by chen yu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee; lin li-ming, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; teng hsiu-fang, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee; yu ming-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as other leading members of the departments concerned.

tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, and other comrades of the consulate-general were present.

chen yu, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, gave a banquet in honour of all the comrades of the group on the evening of july 31. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

speaking at the banquet on behalf of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and the provincial revolutionary committee, comrade chen yu extended a warm welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression. he said: the d.r.v.n. local economy study group has brought with it the militant friendship of the vietnamese people and their valuable experience gained in their revolutionary struggle and construction. we must learn from the vietnamese comrades-in-arms their tenacious fighting spirit. we must do a still better job in grasping revolution and promoting production and go all out to support the vietnamese people and the other peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won.

group leader hoang van kieu said: to realize the testament of our respected and beloved president ho chi minh, we vietnamese people are determined to persevere in and go all out to promote the war of resistance, thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed to bring about the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. u.s. imperialism is sinking deeper and deeper into an impasse. no matter how desperately it struggles, it will never escape its doom.

during their stay in kwangtung, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the site of the national institute of peasant

movement sponsored by chairman mao in 1926. they went to loting county to see a hydro-electric power station, a water turbine pumping station, an insecticide factory and a paper mill and studied the industrial and agricultural production in this mountain area. in tungkuan county, they saw how the communes and production brigades adhered to the principle of taking grain as the key link and developing a diversified economy, raised pigs, fish and cassava silkworms and set up local industries. the vietnamese comrades visited rattan and bamboo handicraft workshops in kwangchow. they held discussions with leading comrades of the province and municipalities and counties. wherever they went they were accorded a warm welcome by local leading comrades and people.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1971)

a government delegation of the somali democratic republic led by omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived here by air this evening on its way to peking. the delegation has come for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned as well as 1,000 local people.

present were ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, who had come specially to shanghai to meet the delegation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Delegation of Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

the 20-member delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation with johan mannerheim, vice-president of the federation, as its leader, and anders lennartsson, member of the national committee and chairman of the stockholm branch of the federation, as its deputy leader, left here for home in two groups by air and by train on august 4 and 7 respectively.

they were seen off by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chang yao, li chuan-chung, hu hung-fan and hsing jen-hsien.

during their stay in china, the swedish guests visited peking, the tatnai production brigade in shansi province, shanghai, changsha and shaoshan. they were warmly welcomed by the local people.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

the 7-member swiss visiting group of la chaux de fonds society of understanding china headed by eric vuilleumier left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chang yao, li chuan-chung and hsing jen-hsien.

the swiss visiting group came to china in mid-july. the guests visited peking, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, nanking and linhsien county in honan province. they were warmly received by the local people.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Greeting the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of turkey". the full text of the editorial reads:

through friendly negotiations, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of turkey announced on august 5 the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, equality of rights and reciprocity of interests. we express warm congratulations on this.

long-standing traditional friendship exists between the chinese and turkish peoples. friendly intercourse between our two peoples dated back to ancient times. the historically famous "silk route" runs from china's kansu, sinkiang to turkey through afghanistan, iran and central asia. the friendly intercourse between china and turkey was interrupted only because of the obstructions of imperialism and colonialism. now, the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations by china and turkey is in full conformity with the common aspirations of the two peoples and the common interests of our two sides.

the turkish people have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. the chinese and turkish peoples who were once subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism. we firmly support the turkish people in their struggle for safeguarding national independence and defending state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people, and taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's sacred territory. any scheme aimed at severing taiwan from china, be it "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" or "taiwan independence" or "the title to taiwan remains to be settled", will absolutely not succeed.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out: "we must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic relations based on mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit with all countries willing to live together with us in peace."

the chinese government firmly maintains that all countries, irrespective of their sizes and different social systems, should be equal and live in peace. we have consistently sought to establish and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. the present agreement reached between the governments of china and turkey on the establishment of diplomatic relations is the result of the joint efforts of the two sides. the

establishment of diplomatic relations between china and turkey has opened up broad prospects for friendship and cooperation between the two countries. we are firmly convinced that the friendship between the chinese and turkish peoples will certainly grow daily.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Government Trade Delegation Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1971)

_____ named abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade of the united arab republic, and his wife, and the u.a.r. government trade delegation he is leading wound up their friendly visit here and left for kwangchow by air today. they are accompanied by wang ming-chun, a deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

kao chih-jung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned gave them a send-off at the airport.

the delegation arrived here from peking by air on august 3. vice-chairman kao chih-jung and leading members of the departments concerned and 1,500 people warmly welcomed the distinguished u.a.r. guests at the airport. vice-chairman kao chih-jung gave a banquet in their honour that evening.

during its stay here, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the "hero" fountain pen factory, the no. 1 yimin foodstuffs factory and the tangwan people's commune and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went.

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese-Soviet Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement Signed in Moscow

(NCNA-English Moscow, Aug. 5, 1971)

_____ an agreement on goods exchange and payments between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the union of soviet socialist republics was signed here today.

v.n. novikov, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the soviet union, was present at the signing ceremony.

the agreement was signed on behalf of their governments by chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and i.t. grishin, head of the soviet government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

present at the signing ceremony were an chih-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in moscow, and yi chin-tang, deputy head of the chinese government trade delegation, from the chinese side, and n.s. patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the soviet union, m.a. kiselyov, deputy head of the soviet government trade delegation, and a.d. dubrovsky, deputy director of the first fareast department of the foreign ministry of the soviet union, from the soviet side.

before the ceremony, v.n. novikov and n.s. patolichev received chou hua-min, head, and all members, of the chinese government trade delegation.

i.t. grishin, head of the soviet government trade delegation, gave a banquet in honour of the chinese government trade delegation after the signing ceremony.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Yemeni Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1971)

ahmed haider, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister li yao-wen, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of other departments concerned including ho ying, hsiao ten, wang hsiao-yi, wang hao, chou chuen and ma hsuen-kuei.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and his wife, and all the officials of the embassy of the arab republic of yemen in peking were present.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship. under secretary of state for foreign affairs ahmed haider and vice-minister of foreign affairs li yao-wen spoke at the banquet, warmly praising the friendship between the people of china and the arab republic of yemen.

ahmed haider said: the arab republic of yemen supports the people's republic of china in the liberation of taiwan province, the restoration of the deprived rights in the united nations of the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate representative of the great chinese people and the expulsion of the so-called representatives of taiwan in the united nations.

he condemned imperialism, zionism and the reactionary elements in the jordanian regime for their criminal plots of attempting to liquidate the palestinian resistance movement. he pledged support to the heroic vietnamese people and the other indochinese people in their struggle against foreign occupation and control, support to the korean people in their struggle for the unification of the fatherland and support to the people of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism and their running dogs.

in his speech, vice-minister li yao-wen thanked the government of the arab republic of yemen for its just stand of supporting the restoration of the legitimate seats of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek gang. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and yemen would develop constantly so as to promote the common cause against imperialism.

li yao-wen said: the revolutionary anti-imperialist cause of the palestinian people and other arab peoples is at an important stage. the arab nation is a great nation. whatever difficulties they may meet on the road of advance, the palestinian people and other arab peoples will surely surmount them and break through all obstacles to win still greater victories in their struggle for national liberation, so long as they uphold unity and persist in struggle.

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EDUCATION AND THE CLASS LINE

Education Must Serve Proletarian Politics

- Thoroughly repudiating the preposterous theory "education for the whole people" advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i

by

Lu Chih-chieh (陸志杰) of Education Bureau, Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 20, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor." To serve proletarian politics is the soul and core of our guideline for education. But political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. They fanatically advocated "teaching without class discrimination," or "education for the whole people" in a vain attempt to use this cloak of "supra-class" "education for the whole people" to abolish the leadership of the Party, oppose education serving proletarian politics, uphold the rule of bourgeois intellectual elements over the schools and turn education into a criminal instrument for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the restoration of capitalism.

"Education for the Whole People" Is a Shameful Cloak for Covering Up the Opposition Against the Party's Leadership Over the Schools and for Carrying Out Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie

Chairman Mao taught us: "All revolutionary struggles in the world are for seizing and consolidating political power. The desperate struggle by the counter-revolutionaries against the revolutionary force is also entirely for maintaining their political power." On the educational front,

the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has also always been centered around the word "power." The purpose of the advocacy of "education for the whole people" by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was to oppose fanatically the leadership over the schools by the working class (through the Communist Party) and to practice dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the fundamental question of power of leadership.

In order to attain this counter-revolutionary aim, they played tricks of fabrication and sophistry in a big way for long periods of time to be used as a theoretical basis for advocating "education for the whole people" and for opposing the leadership of the Party. Long before the liberation they already began to say that workers and peasants were "lower" than intellectual elements and that they had to be "helped and directed" by the intellectual elements. This is an outright exposure of the reactionary idealist historical viewpoint of the landlords and bourgeoisie--"Those who work with their minds rule and those who work with their bodies are ruled"!

After the liberation of the whole country, Liu Shao-ch'i and the political swindlers actively opposed and undermined Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, fanatically pushing forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, said preposterously: "Our educational system during these 17 years was not bad," "universities have undergone basic changes" and bourgeois intellectual elements have already "come over" "to the side of the working class," and openly obliterated the struggle on the educational front between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies so as to whitewash the old educational system and open the way for bourgeois intellectual elements to rule our schools.

Chairman Mao pointed out that we must strengthen the Party committee's leadership over the schools. At the beginning of the liberation the Party dispatched a great number of revolutionary cadres, who had been tempered and tested in the revolution, to work in schools. They developed a movement of ideological remolding among the intellectual elements and conducted "systematic and prudent work in the remolding of education in old schools as well as remolding old social and cultural affairs." But using the pretext that these revolutionary cadres "know nothing about education," Liu Shao-ch'i and company rejected, hit, corrupted or expelled them from the educational front. They spread the reactionary preposterous theory that "laymen cannot lead professionals" and put "schools under the rule of professors" according to the needs of the bourgeoisie.

The anti-rightist struggle of 1957 dealt a heavy blow to the bourgeois force in educational positions. In 1958 the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students launched a vigorous upsurge in educational revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They hit the old educational system powerfully and brought about a favorable situation on the educational front. Liu Shao-ch'i and company were scared to death about this and hated it deeply.

After 1961 they used the pretext of "stabilizing the order in schools and elevating the standard of instruction" to counter-attack and get even and to "compensate politically" and "reinstate and assess the merits" of bourgeois intellectual elements who were criticized. They also shamelessly praised them as "bolshevists outside the Party" and "red experts." One of the institutes even granted the title of "red old man" to a former hidden chief of a Kuomintang secret agent training class.

Under the protection of Liu Shao-ch'i and company and their followers, reactionary bourgeois "authorities" continued to usurp power in the schools whereas many Party member cadres were dragged down from leadership posts. Capitalist roaders of an institute maliciously accused Party member backbone cadres as "useless in accomplishing anything but excessively capable of ruining things" and dismissed Party member deputy chiefs of the instruction and research offices and replaced them with secret agents, rightists and historical counter-revolutionary elements. These people translated the bourgeois "hope for restoration" into "action for restoration," actively pushed forward the counter-revolutionary line, fanatically undermined Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of education, and went one step further to uphold the rule of the bourgeois intellectual elements over the school.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class and its most reliable ally, the poor and lower-middle peasants, entered the schools under Chairman Mao's great call, "The working class must exercise leadership over everything." They mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation of the superstructure, broke the bourgeois intellectual elements' monopoly of power, let the proletarians grasp the leadership power of education in schools and brought about a fundamental change on the entire education front.

However, struggle was still very violent. Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i spared no efforts to undermine the working class' leadership over the schools and said preposterously that "uneducated people cannot be school principals," etc. Instigated by them, some of the bourgeois intellectual elements who did not remold themselves well even began to spread such preposterous theories as "the question of intellectual elements should be solved by intellectual elements themselves," etc., and prevented the workers from stationing themselves in the schools.

When the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation penetrated the realm of teaching, some of the people openly clamored: "We cannot talk about the working class leading teaching work even more than ten years from now." They attempted in vain to take advantage of this "hereditary territory" to compete with the proletariat. However, although political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i tried to undermine Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education from the right and the extreme "Left," history relentlessly pronounced their failure.

Great teacher Lenin pointed out: "The school should become an instrument of proletarian dictatorship." A firm grip on the power of leadership over educational revolution by the working class is the fundamental guarantee for the thorough destruction of the bourgeois educational

system and the establishment of a socialist educational system to make education serve proletarian politics. The vicious purpose of the active promotion of "education for the whole people" by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was to prevent the school from becoming an instrument of proletarian dictatorship, to oppose education serving proletarian politics and to maintain the rule of bourgeois intellectual elements over our schools. The reactionary slogan "Education for the whole people" was only a shameful cloak for covering up their advancing of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education in a vain attempt to usurp the Party, seize power and restore capitalism.

"Education for the Whole People" Is a Big Stick With Which To Oppose the Class Line of the Party and Reject and Hit the Workers, Peasants and Their Children

One of the important characteristics of proletarian education is that it has a clear class character, namely: "To give workers, peasants and their children the preferential right to receive education." But standing on the side of the bourgeoisie, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i openly defended the interest of the exploiting class and fanatically opposed the proletarian line. They spared no effort to praise the bourgeois theory of human nature, obliterated the class character of education, promoted the Confucian principle of "teaching without class discrimination" and said preposterously "the state will educate whoever has superior ability" no matter whether they were the children of workers, peasants or capitalists. They used the false slogan of "All are equal when papers are graded" to select and cultivate superior seeds among the bourgeoisie to be trained to become successors to revisionism. On the other hand, they imposed various restrictions on workers, peasants and their children in order to deprive them of the right to receive education.

In 1961 when the worker-peasant short-term middle school attached to a certain university was dissolved, 42 of the students were selected out of over a hundred to apply for university entrance examination. Most of these students were labor models and advanced workers and obtained passing marks in their middle school graduation examination. But the capitalist academic "authorities" who controlled this university said children of workers and peasants were "simple-minded and unsuitable for advanced studies" and eventually did not accept even one of them. On the other hand, under the guidance of such reactionary ideas of Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, the doors of old universities were wide open to the children of the exploiting class.

In 1962 children of the exploiting class made up more than 50 percent of the new students enrolled in some universities. Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i were very happy about such rejection of workers, peasants and their children and greatly praised the practice. Now is it not clear for which class they trained talents?!

Under the cloak of "education for the whole people," they also adopted various mean measures to victimize and ruin the children of workers and peasants unjustifiably, or even charged them with non-existing offenses so as to chase them out of the schools. When a child of a revolutionary martyr was dismissed from the university, this student requested the school authorities to let him remain. But renegades who usurped the power of the school said fiercely: "This is a school, not a bureau of civil affairs or an orphanage" and forcibly drove him out of the school.

These facts most powerfully exposed and repudiated the so-called "education for the whole people" pushed forward by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Actually the so-called "equality" they talked about was the practice of inequality on the proletariat. The so-called "without class discrimination" they talked about was the confusing of the line of distinction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The so-called "superior ability" they talked about was the standard used to select and cultivate superior seeds among the bourgeoisie. In a word, all these things were for the purpose of exercising dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over workers and peasants.

Under the care and concern of great leader Chairman Mao and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must select students from among workers and peasants who have practical experience," during the period between the summer and autumn of 1970 when great victories were won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students entered the gates of new socialist universities and went to the first line of "going to the university, managing the university and reforming the university with Mao Tse-tung's thought," thus giving the creation of socialist universities a good start.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i hated this deeply and declared loudly: "University students are bad in that they think they are above other people." "You must provide your own money when you come to the university. If you don't want to come without getting paid, then don't come! There will be plenty of people who want to come." They slandered worker-peasant-soldier students shamelessly and tried to white-wash the exploiting class. Their so-called "there will be plenty of people who want to come" betrayed the deceptiveness of their so-called "teaching without class discrimination" and exposed the fact that they most stubbornly stood on the reactionary side of the landlords and bourgeoisie.

Lenin pointed out: "One of the misrepresented expressions of the bourgeoisie is their belief that the school can be separated from politics." The black trash "education for the whole people" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company represented the interest of the exploiting class. It was a big stick with which to beat the class line of the Party and reject and hit the workers, peasants and their children.

"Education for the Whole People" Is a Smokescreen To Oppose Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics and for the Spreading of Feudal, Capitalist and Revisionist Culture

Chairman Mao taught us: "All work in the school is for changing the students' thinking." However, under the smokescreen of "education for the whole people," political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i actively opposed Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, opposed giving prominence to proletarian politics, opposed the use of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and remold people, openly advocated reactionary theories such as "equal acceptance" and "total inheritance," tried to sell in a big way "morality of the whole people" and "intellectual education first," urged the "preserving of our national characteristics" and "turning of the rotten into the wonderful" and used feudal, capitalist and revisionist culture to poison the younger generation.

Under the control of Liu Shao-ch'i and company, feudal, capitalist and revisionist black trash was sold from the teacher's platform. Teachers of the arts hankered after things big, foreign and old and teachers of the sciences instilled into the heads of students the comprador's philosophy of servility to things foreign and the principle of crawling at a snail's pace. Some bourgeois "authorities" gravely poisoned young students from the platform.

Liu Shao-ch'i and company also advocated "personal struggle" and "becoming expert and famous" in a big way to lure young students onto the road of capitalism. They asked students to "study behind closed doors" and "study by facing the wall," publicized the theory "as soon as you have learned a specialty you will become expert and famous and have everything," and told the students that as long as they "strive to get ahead" they would "rise above other people" and become a "shining star." Influenced by such reactionary preposterous theories and feudal, capitalist and revisionist black trash, some of the students slipped down into the dangerous abyss of bourgeois spiritual nobles and became heirs to the bourgeoisie.

It is obvious that reactionary theories such as "total inheritance," "equal acceptance," etc., promoted by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i were "soft daggers" which killed without drawing blood. Under the cloak of "education for the whole people" they let historical dregs float to the top again, allowed the ghosts and monsters out, pulled the decaying and stinking political corpses of the landlords and bourgeoisie and the filthy reactionary ideological systems out of the historical garbage heap, and risked their lives to struggle against the proletariat in an attempt to carry out the vicious plot of "when seizing power seize the man first, when seizing the man seize his soul first" and to restore capitalism.

For the sake of enslaving and ruling the working people, the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes always raise aloft the banner of "the whole people" and paint their reactionary theories with a coat of deceptive

varnish -- "the whole people." For the sake of achieving the vicious aim of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism Khrushchev tried fanatically to sell his reactionary "state of the whole people" and "Party of the whole people." For the sake of achieving the vicious aim of restoring capitalism, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i fanatically promoted revisionist black trash such as idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces first, the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," etc. The "education for the whole people" advocated by them was a concentrated reflection of these preposterous theories in the realm of education.

The situation on the educational front has become excellent after the great proletarian cultural revolution. But we must realize that we are nowhere near the total elimination of the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education pushed forward by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. We must raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, "read and study conscientiously and have a real grasp of Marxism," use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as our powerful ideological weapon to repudiate revisionism and rectify our style, conduct penetrating ideological and political education, incessantly increase our ability to distinguish false Marxism from genuine Marxism, raise our self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Doggedly Apply the Two-Point Theory As a Guide to Practical Struggle

- The Party committee of a certain Peking PLA air force regiment applies itself assiduously to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas and strengthens the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 5, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch, August 4) The Party committee of a regiment of a certain Peking air force unit assiduously applies itself to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical ideas and doggedly applies the two-point theory as a guide to practical struggle. This has stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee members and strengthened their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party committee of this regiment has come to understand deeply that to doggedly and thoroughly carry out Chairman Mao's theory, line, guideline and policy on continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, we must earnestly master dialectical materialism and earnestly apply the two-point theory as a guide to our own revolutionary practice. In the Party, they doggedly unfold active ideological struggle. After struggle inspired by a desire for unity, they have achieved a new level of unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In implementing Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Promote revolution and stimulate production, work and war preparations," they doggedly seek to raise their fighting strength guided by the four aspects of the "4-good" program. In putting on a solid basis the implementation of Chairman Mao's directive, "We must properly lay hold of typical examples," they pay attention not only to having a point lead a wide area but also to making a wide area spur a point onward. This makes it possible to popularize valuable experience and find a firm anchor in implementation on a general basis. Through applying the two-point theory in analyzing current trends and analyzing self, they are able not to wax arrogant in the face of achievements, not to get frustrated in the face of difficulties and not to lose bearings in making their way in the complex class struggle.

With a view to correctly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee of this regiment constantly applies the two-point theory in analyzing themselves and the current main trends and secondary trends in the army unit and guiding work with foresight.

For instance, in unfolding the "4-good" movement, when emphasis was laid on a good showing in political thinking, they took care to prevent the replacement of the "three-good" with "one good." When an over-all effort toward the firm implementation of the four aspects of the "4-good" program

was made the focus of attention, they tried to keep "one good" from being put on the same with the "three-good" and prevent even the reversal of the relationship between "one good" and "three-good."

In the management of education, when the stress was on strict demands, they made a point of guarding against simplification and rough treatment. When patient persuasion was made a focus of attention, they tried to discourage the tendency toward appeasement and compromising and lack of courage in management.

In making livelihood arrangements for the Party, when the stress was on democracy, they paid attention to the discouragement of extremes in democratization. When concentration and unity were made the center of attention, they tried to prevent arbitrariness and subjective dogmatism.

In dealing with the basic levels, when a backward company was being criticized and helped, they made a point of pointing out their strong points in the process. When an advanced company was being cited, they made a point of also pointing out their shortcomings to prevent the feeling of arrogance from arising in a company.

Last year, members of the Party committee went deep into the midst of the basic levels to check up on war preparations. They found that some companies had paid sole attention to material preparations and no attention to ideological preparedness. They promptly called a Party committee meeting for the sake of making an analysis. Everyone held that the main cause of such a tendency in some companies was lack of deep understanding of the relationship between promotion of revolution and stimulation of war preparations on the part of some Party committee members. In allotting war preparation assignments, they failed to help the companies concerned in making a practical proper effort toward education in ideology and political line.

Therefore, the Party committee first launched an effort to raise its own ideological awareness, and then went deep into the midst of companies. The Party committee members joined the cadres and fighters in applying "one dividing into two" materialistic dialectics as a weapon in analyzing and handling the relations between spirit and matter, between politics and military affairs, and so on. Together they put political thinking in the fore and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of war preparations and everything else. As a result, a boost was given to the consolidation of war preparations. Chairman Mao's army building idea was also thus more deeply rooted in the whole regiment.

To guard against one tendency covering up another, members of the Party committee of the regiment constantly went deep into the midst of companies to lend an ear to different opinions and especially paid attention to the views of the minority. They came to understand that as far as a phenomenon is concerned, the opinions of a minority involve only a minority and the problems raised in a certain period may not represent the main

tendencies but if we overlook them, they may emerge as main ones in another period. Sometimes, the opinions of a minority may also represent the current main tendencies.

Once during a field camping exercise, members of the Party committee found that the enthusiasm for drilling to consolidate war preparations on the part of cadres and fighters was running very high as they unanimously expressed the determination, "Even if the soles of our feet wear out, we shall not be worried. Nothing will prevent us from covering a distance of 1,000 li." At this time, some cadres suggested that attention be paid to the proper handling of the relations between an exercise for the benefit of one's soles and an exercise for the benefit of ideology" so as to prevent an exclusively military viewpoint.

Acting upon the opinion of this comrade, the Party committee applied the two-point theory in analyzing the situation about field-camp training for the whole regiment and felt that this cadre had correctly pointed out the current main trend. Therefore, in unfolding the learn-from-the-"Two Resolutions" activities in the whole regiment, the cadres and fighters were made to further straighten out the political orientation for field camp training. This gave them a profound living education in giving prominence to politics.

The Party committee of this regiment pays particular attention to applying the "two-point" theory to analyzing problems existing in the Party committee itself. Apart from a continuous effort in waging a struggle between proletarian ideas and various non-proletarian ideas, it constantly arouses the masses to criticize the Party committee. Those units or individuals who have more to say against the Party committee are invited over to point out the problems existing therein. Meanwhile, members of the Party committee constantly head separately for different companies to learn how to hold discussion-application meetings and fight self and criticize revisionism and to listen to the opinions of the masses.

On one occasion, the Party committee found that to "maintain prestige," an advanced company called back for a target-hitting event a crackshot who had just been transferred away from the company. A serious analysis of such a phenomenon was made. Everyone came to understand that while the problem had cropped up in the company the root of it was the Party committee. Because this advanced unit had become known in the whole division and its good or poor performance would bear on the prestige of the whole regiment, some Party committee members lacked the courage to help the cadres and fighters of this company in exposing and solving contradictions. Here both the regiment and the company were not unaffected with the idea of "self." So an incorrect approach resulted in the company unit.

With the main point of the problem found, members of the Party committee again went to this company to lead the men in exposing self and fighting self and listen to the criticisms of the fighters. Together they looked for shortcomings in the light of the four aspects of the "4-good" program. They further

fostered the viewpoint of continuously working toward the "4-good" goal for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. The pace of ideological revolutionization of the advanced company was considerably speeded up.

Many members of the Party committee came to understand that only by applying the two-point theory as a guide to practice and a way of self-analysis can the Party committee maintain a correct political orientation all the time and lead the army unit to forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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GRAIN STORAGE

Stock Up on Grain and Build Granaries and Be Prepared Against War and Natural Disasters

- An investigative report on the large-scale construction of native dome-shaped granaries in Yüt'ien hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 5, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The native round granary is a dome-shaped storehouse for grain made of clay and straw as its main construction material. It is a simple structure, solid and durable, low in cost and easy to build technically. It calls for no rolled steel, no cement and no high-grade construction materials and lends itself to easy construction with locally available resources and easy popularization on a general basis. The native round granary is a creation of our laboring people, with such peculiar advantages as protection against fire, against wind and against shock, etc. Practice shows that this is a way of building granaries with greater, quicker, better and more economical results and an important measure for grain storage among the people.

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Yüt'ien hsien, Hopei Province, has seriously put on a solid basis the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be prepared against war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and "Build granaries and build anti-famine granaries on a general basis." It has doggedly upheld the spirit of relying on our own efforts and fighting amidst hardship by building native round granaries in a big way. This has solved the contradiction between an increase in grain reserves and shortage of granaries and helped save considerable material and financial resources and put on a solid basis the implementation of the guideline of "stocking up on grain among the people."

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Yüt'ien hsien has achieved a bumper harvest of agricultural crops year after year, and a year-by-year increase in grain output to add to the reserve grain stock. The increase in grain reserves has brought in its wake an increasingly felt shortage of granaries. Many production teams find no storage space for their grain reserves and have to turn their stocks over to the state for safekeeping. Despite a year-by-year increase in storage houses built by the state, they still fall short of demand. This necessitates the piling up of a great part of grain reserves in an open space temporarily covered only by some matting. This not only adds to storage expenses but does nothing helpful to safekeeping. In the summer of 1969, the hsien checked and studied the

experience of Heilungkiang in building native round granaries. The hsien revolutionary committee felt this a good answer to the solution of the problem of storage. It decided to start setting up experimental points first with the help of state grain storehouses, so that a proper example could be found.

Building a native round granary is something new. At the very first, the practice found no acceptance in those obsessed with stereotyped conservative ideas. Some people said, "Others have the advantages of a high terrain and scanty rainfall while here we have the disadvantages of a low-lying area and excessive rainfall. We are afraid that it just will not do to build native round granaries here." Some others said, "Storing grain is no fun. Something untoward will happen if we bungle the job of piling up bricks to the top in building a big tile-roofed storage. Meanwhile, the native round granary is something like a swallow's nest thrown together with a bundle of straw and a dash of mud. It would be strange if it does not fall apart when a shower comes!"

Due to the persistence of such ideas, action was a slow affair. A casual mood of finding things out by trial and error moved some grain storage personnel to set up native round granaries against wall corners or at edges of courtyards. They never planned to put such structures to use and considered them nothing but hindrances. For fear of spoilage, some were afraid of keeping grain in native round granaries already built. The first native round granary built by the grain storage department under the hsien had storage capacity of 40,000 catties but those in charge filled it with barley to only half that capacity, quite ready to throw away as fodder what might have been spoiled.

What sets the native round granary apart as something valuable is its being "native." Yet some people deep down could not reconcile themselves to something "native" and always took the native round granary as the least graceful and dignified thing. They said, "A storehouse is what it should be--attractive and graceful, durable and secure and everything that looks agreeable." Some grain storage personnel had already built a number of native round granaries but made further plans that called for the building of several tens of brick-and-tile granaries. Some comrades of the food department at the hsien level also advocated native round granaries in words but in reality approved applications for brick-and-tile housing that passed through their hands.

At the outset, due to lack of experience, granary construction took place in a rainy season. Shortly after being built, the first group of native round granaries experienced three showers in succession. Some of them caved in at the top and some were all wet on the inside. At this time, those original doubters had something still more discouraging to say. "If a rabbit could be harnessed to a cart then who would buy a horse? If a native round granary could answer the purpose, who would bother about building brick-and-tile structures?"

With a cave-in of the native round granaries, should we sum up experience and the lessons learned and rebuild them, or should we abandon them? Members of the hsien revolutionary committee and comrades of the grain storehouses studied and restudied Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works. Everyone came to understand that a newborn thing was always beset with various difficulties and various obstacles. To go ahead or back out in the face of difficulties was a struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks. In making revolution we should let no setbacks browbeat us. Everyone was determined to stick it out. On the one hand, they unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously criticized the revisionist line of "seeking something comprehensive and modern" and "laying the stress on the modern and belittling the native" and fostered the idea of "relying on our own efforts" and building the country industriously and thriftily." On the other, everyone was organized to make social investigations and go into the midst of the masses to learn and find out from the masses the causes of cave-ins and moisture with a view to effecting remedies.

In the course of building native round granaries, Woloku commune suggested that "we should combine the building of native round granaries with a check on our being prepared against war and against natural disaster." The construction work done by the commune followed a prudent and conscientious pattern. One layer was built and then another; the foundation was first built and then the top. Guaranteed quality was put to the fore without bothering about formalism and without blindly seeking an accelerated pace of progress. None of the native round granaries built by them caved in or sprang a leak in rainy weather. Many people also offered the experience of paving the ground with sand to keep away moisture. A one-or-two-foot-deep layer of dry sand underlying a native round granary can not only keep moisture out but also rats who are immobilized deep in the midst of dry sand. After such experience was widely popularized throughout the hsien, the cave-in and moisture problem was solved very rapidly.

Living fact provides the best education. Everyone raised the problem of building native round granaries for understanding to the high plane of strengthened war preparations and two-line struggle. A deeper understanding was acquired of the significance of building native round granaries. Everyone came to understand deeply that to popularize native round granaries energetically in line with the spirit of achieving greater, quicker, better and more economical results in building socialism was a revolutionary way to build granaries.

To build native round granaries allows a great saving in material resources and is of great economic significance. It is also helpful to the war preparedness effort and the firm implementation of the guideline, "storing grain among the people." It is of great political and strategic significance. The enthusiasm for building native round granaries has received a considerable boost. The grain storehouses with plans for brick-and-tile granaries again went to the hsien authorities to have their original plans scrapped. By working with their own hands, they set up native round granaries.

Chairman Mao teaches that "The masses of the people are an inexhaustible source of creativity. They may be organized to stage an assault on all areas and departments where they can find scope to give play to their strength and to stage an assault on production in depth and breadth to create an ever increasing number of welfare enterprises for themselves."

In building native round granaries, Yüt'ien hsien ran into many difficulties. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants vigorously criticized the idea of reliance on others and the world outlook of a coward and a sluggard. Lacking technical know-how, they set up secondary technical schools. For lack of raw materials, everyone set about looking for same. By relying on the masses, they made use of old equipment and discards. Thus they solved the problem of shortage of raw material.

To overcome the obstacle in building native round granaries, commune member Ts'ui Tsai-ch'ing of Lichiech'iao brigade thought nothing of his own meals and sleep and often kept working for several days and nights without taking a rest. When it rained, for fear of the safety of the native round granary under construction, he cared not the least about his own tobacco leaves which he had taken out for airing and brought from home a k'ang mat to cover up the native round granary of the production brigade.

After two years of hard struggle, the whole hsien built a total of 1,611 native round granaries, 371 of them set up by ten national storage stations. This did away with storage that used only matting for cover. The rural brigades also set up 1,240 native round granaries. The storage capacity of the native round granaries built over the past two years is one and a half times that of the storage facilities built in the past 20 years. Now the overwhelming majority of native round granaries are stored with grain. Some have kept grain preserved for two years without its becoming moldy or spoiled. Basically achieved is the aim of people safekeeping their own grain and keeping it properly stored and properly managed.

Practice over the past two years has showed everyone the great advantages of a native round granary. Its simple structure requires only locally available materials and low cost in construction. The main materials being straw and clay, we can basically do without rolled steel, timber and cement. Here it would cost over ¥1,000 to set up an ordinary granary, to say nothing of the large amount of time required in arranging the supply of bricks, tiles and timber. In the past, the food supplies, chemical fertilizer and agricultural implements of brigades were kept in the same storehouse. Safekeeping was a troublesome and risky affair. In the building of native round granaries, rural communes and brigades basically need to spend little, except for a small supply of lime for wall whitewashing. A native round granary built by a national grain storehouse with a storage capacity of 120,000 catties requires an investment of only ¥500 or ¥600. In terms of a 15-year duration of use, the outlay is one-tenth that for a matting-walled granary of the same capacity. An additional advantage is that a native round granary can be used for storing grain in the same year it is built.

For their small size and distribution over a wide area, native round granaries are helpful to grain preservation, classification, categorizing and quality grading; lend themselves to easy fumigation, inspection, testing, airing and airtight sealing; and are well protected against fire, insects, rats and birds.

In building native round granaries, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Yüt'ien hsien and revolutionary workers have continuously summed up experiences and lessons and launched a technical innovations campaign on a large scale. They have gradually sorted out the laws governing the protection of grain in native round granaries. Some people have introduced appliances for temperature-taking and quality examination and also mechanization in getting grain in and out of storehouses. This helped lighten the heavy manual-labor burden on grain safekeepers and cut down safekeeping expenses. The grain safekeeping charge of 10,000 catties in a storehouse directly under the hsien dropped from ¥3.60 in 1969 to ¥0.69 last year. Compared with 1969, the storage of national storage stations in the whole hsien showed an average drop of 33 percent in 1970. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants effusively praise the native round granary in such terms as "revolutionary granary," "economy granary," "safety granary" and "war preparation granary."

(By Reporting Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Yüt'ien hsien, Hopei and the Reporting Group of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tangshan District)

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A Large Number of Native Round Granaries Built By Our Countryside and Food Departments Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Great Strategic Guideline, "Be Prepared Against War and Against Natural Disasters and Do Everything for the People"

- The native round granary is something new created by the poor and lower-middle peasants during the great cultural revolution, which paves the way for the building of granaries with greater, faster, better and more economical results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 5, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch, August 5) Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Be prepared against war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the communes and brigades and national food departments across the length and breadth of the country, developing the spirit of relying on our own efforts and fighting amidst hardship, have built a large number of native round granaries geared to local needs. This allows a saving in construction materials and funds, paving a way for the building of our granaries with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The native round granary is a dome-shaped grain storage building with straw and clay as its main materials invented by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Mingshui hsien, Heilungkiang Province. It has been proved a success after practical experience. In the summer of 1969, a relevant department of the Center called an on-the-spot meeting in Mingshui hsien to sum up such experience. For two years, under the leadership of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees in various areas, experience in building native round granaries has been introduced from the north to the south and from rural communes and brigades to urban national grain storehouses. Now 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous districts have set up a large number of native round granaries. Some areas have basically achieved the aim of every brigade having its own native round granary, with collective reserve grain well kept and preserved. Replacement of matting-covered open-space storages by native round granaries has strengthened the safekeeping of grain.

The native round granary is an important innovation in the building of food storehouses in our country. The broad masses sum up the advantages of a native round granary as: simple construction, solidity and durability, a saving in the use of materials, a low cost in construction, relatively safe protection against fire, wind, shock and against maggots, mold, rats and birds. The skill in building such a native round granary is also easy to master. The masses said, "We know the ropes immediately after learning how to build it and know all there is to know after we start working." Over the past one year and more, the storage capacity of native round granaries built by rural communes and brigades and national grain storehouses in Liaoning Province is equivalent to the total capacity of storehouses built over the past 20 years with money from the state. The capacity of native round granaries built in

Peking municipality alone is 70 percent the existing grain storage capacity of the state. The replacement of matting-covered grain storages with native round granaries in Peking, Hopei and other areas has brought about a great saving in support timber and matting. The cost of a native round granary is only one-fifth that of a house-type granary.

The native round granary is a new thing that emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The process of its popularization was marked similarly by struggle. Many areas organized the broad masses to study Chairman Mao's directive, "Rely on our own resources" and "fight amidst hardships" and to criticize the idea of "seeking something comprehensive and modern" in the building of granaries. Yüt'ien hsien, Hopei Province, seriously studied the experience of Mingshui hsien, Heilungkiang and raised the slogan, "No waiting, no reliance on others and no stretching arms to the state." By relying on their own efforts and resorting to indigenous means, the hsien over the past one year and more has built over 1,600 native round granaries and achieved the goal of every brigade getting equipped with a native round granary. In a matter of 20-odd days, the Shuit'un brigade of the Nants'ai commune, Shunl hsien, Peking municipality, built eight native round granaries with a total storage capacity of 240,000 catties. This helped solve the safekeeping problem arising out of a year-to-year increase in grain reserves. By making use of wasteland, the newly built Ts'aoshan Grain Station in Icheng hsien, Kiangsu Province, has built native round granaries with a total storage capacity of 3,000,000 catties.

On the basis of an effort to acquire the experience of Mingshui hsien, Heilungkiang Province, many communes and brigades and national grain storehouses have sought further improvement in line with local conditions. By adopting various measures, some areas in the South building native round granaries have increased the anti-rain and anti-moisture qualities of such granaries. Put through the test of a rainy season, the 3,000-odd native round granaries built by Chienhu hsien, Kiangsu Province, basically showed no leak or cave-in. By studying and improving on the rural native round granary, the Hsiehsiao Grain Storehouse of Peking municipality has built a large-size native round granary geared to the needs of urban storage mechanization. In line with peculiar local conditions, various areas have popularized the experience in building native round granaries and continuously improved the granary-building skill and workmanship. On the basis of the development of agricultural production, this has further created favorable conditions for grain storage.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Party Members in China's Rural Areas Receive Education in Political Line

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 8, 1971)

party branches in china's rural areas are conducting education in ideology and political line among party members and the masses to strengthen the party's ideological building and animate their role as fighting bastions.

the liaotsun production brigade party branch of the wuling people's commune in pinyang county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region recently summed up its experience in this respect. by educating party members and the masses constantly in the basic line of the party, the brigade has made rapid progress in revolution and production and become an advanced unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. we must heighten our vigilance. we must conduct socialist education. we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. from now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a marxist-leninist line." this is the basic line of the party for the whole historical period of socialism. and education in this basic line is fundamental to strengthening the party ideologically.

in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution, the brigade party branch in 1969 carried out education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this proved helpful to most of the party members and the masses. but some of them were still unable to distinguish between right and wrong in the face of erroneous trends of thinking. after careful analysis, the party branch found that this was mainly because it did not pay enough attention to educating them in the party's basic line and arming them with mao tsetung thought. it again studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and deeply realized that the essence of the party's basic line was to grasp class struggle, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

therefore, in conducting education in the party's basic line, the liaotsun brigade party branch started with the family histories of poor and lower-middle peasants, the village history and the history of inner-party struggle between the two lines to enhance the class consciousness of party members and the masses and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. in study classes or

in the spare-time political school, they recalled how the japanese aggressors killed 48 peasants of the area of the brigade during the anti-japanese war, how the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs invaded china, and how the poor and lower-middle peasants had been exploited and oppressed in the old society, and discussed the situation in the world people's revolutionary struggle. this enabled them to understand the importance of political power and the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in trying to restore capitalism. and they linked the struggle between the two lines with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and linked class struggle with the elimination of imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries and the emancipation of humanity.

education in the party's basic line raised the political consciousness of party members and the revolutionary masses and this led to great progress in both revolution and production. but a handful of class enemies were still engaged in sabotage. leading members of the party branch again studied chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle and came to this conclusion: although the situation was excellent, education in the party's basic line must not be slackened; it was necessary to watch for new trends of class struggle and the party branch should function as a powerful bastion in the struggle. the protracted nature of class struggle determines that the struggle between the two lines would also be a protracted one and that the party's basic line must be stressed every year, every month and every day.

chairman mao teaches it is necessary to use the viewpoint of classes and class struggle to observe and analyse everything. in line with this teaching, the party branch constantly analyses the changing situation and new trends of class struggle so as to educate party members and the masses in the party's basic line.

when victories were won in class struggle, the party branch led members of the brigade in studying chairman mao's teaching "the defeated class will still struggle", to keep them alert to the class enemies' new schemes. a landlord in kaochiao village openly attacked the socialist system and was denounced by the people. later, she changed her tactics and tried to curry favour with cadres and corrupt them. the party branch exposed her trick and thus enabled the masses to see that when the open attacks of the enemy was thwarted, care should be taken to guard against the enemy's sabotage by underhand or "soft" methods. the party branch also paid great attention to "grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere" as chairman mao teaches. last year, after the brigade had scored great victories in purifying the class ranks, it was found that a handful of class enemies tried to corrupt young people through decadent songs and stories. the party branch saw class struggle in this. it immediately aroused the masses to expose and criticize the handful of class enemies and this educated the people. on the other hand, newspaper-reading, singing of revolutionary songs and other such activities were promoted to occupy the ideological positions with mao tsetung thought.

in order to conduct education in the party's basic line well, the brigade party branch also pays great attention to erroneous ideas as soon as they crop up. some cadres in a production team planned in 1969 to increase its cash income by expanding the area sown to industrial crops at the expense of rice. the party branch led the masses

in repeatedly studying chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and his principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist stuff such as "put production in the first place" and "grow whatever you like". they examined their work in the light of the party's basic line and corrected the erroneous tendencies.

the party branch uses every opportunity to educate the masses in the party's basic line, so that they can proceed from the facts of class struggle and see clearly the importance of giving prominence to proletarian politics for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

this spring the brigade planned to extend its early rice acreage by 33 hectares and build culverts, water control projects and small bridges on the tractor path. large amounts of work had to be done and time was pressing. a few cadres held that it was impossible to complete the task unless they could get cement, structural steel and technicians from the higher authorities. the party branch pointed out that they saw only the material factor but not the men. it organized members of the brigade to study chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work and to criticize liu shao-chi's reactionary theory of productive forces and his fallacy of "putting production in the first place". the people came to see that whether they adhered to the principle of self-reliance or asked for aid from the higher authorities reflected a struggle between the two lines. together they devised methods to overcome the difficulties, using stones instead of structural steel to build the bridges and cutting down the use of cement. in this way they built ten culverts and four small bridges in a short space of time and enlarged early rice acreage.

by firmly grasping education in the party's basic line, the brigade party branch has promoted the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the consciousness of party members and the masses has risen and many outstanding people have come to the fore. eight hundred and fifty-two people in the brigade have been commended this year. the brigade has opened up about 30 hectares of land in the past two years and its grain output has increased year by year. the collective economy has been consolidated and expanded steadily and the position of socialism in the countryside has been strengthened.

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

Outstanding Film Projection Team in Northeast China Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 5, 1971)

a film projection team that is active all the year round in northeast china's changpai mountain area, 1,500 metres above sea level, has won warm praises from the local peasants. the team has persevered in disseminating mao tsetung thought, rendering whole-hearted service to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the team, made up of three persons, is despatched by the changpai korean autonomous county revolutionary committee in kirin province.

the area allocated to the team is mountainous and abounding in forests. it has a dozen production brigades and a population of 7,600. the peasants live scattered in places mostly inaccessible to modern means of communication. constantly fostering the spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the people and of defying hardships and danger, the team has made the rounds of all the big and small villages in the area to bring revolutionary films to the poor and lower-middle peasants. the members of the team often said: "to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers is the orientation of our advance. to disseminate mao tsetung thought all our lives is our greatest happiness."

once, they decided to give a film show to a small mountain village. the village can be reached only through a steep and narrow path on the side of a precipice by the yalu river. inspired by chairman mao's teaching "fear neither hardship nor death", the team members, carrying a projector and other apparatus on their backs, took to the path, gripping on crevices to aid them in their difficult advance. they succeeded in reaching the village safely.

in august last year, to ensure that more poor and lower-middle peasants would see the films of model revolutionary theatrical works "the red lantern" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy", the team members gave film shows at 41 places instead of 26 previously. defying fatigue, the team sometimes gave films shows at three places in a day, covering a distance of dozens of kilometres. one night when they had just finished showing a film at a projection centre, they learned that some old people and women living on the other side of the river did not see the film because it was inconvenient for them to travel in the evening or they had to look after their children. following chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly, the team members immediately went to the place and gave the show for them. after seeing the film, an elderly woman in her seventies said with feelings: "you have sent the film to our doorsteps. you are good cinema workers educated by chairman mao."

one winter night, they went to a production brigade in the hsinfangtzu people's commune. after giving the film show, they heard that some 30 commune members were working at a reservoir site about seven kilometres away. without taking a rest, they reached the construction site the very night. the commune members drew great inspiration from the film and the lantern slide about learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. they said with joy: "braving hardships you comrades have brought us

mao tsetung thought. we pledge ourselves to redouble our efforts and complete the project at an earlier date so as to make still greater contributions to the revolution."

the team does its best to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants apart from showing films. they sell chairman mao's works and revolutionary pictures and books before and after each film show. in addition, they help production teams install electric lights, put up radio rediffusion lines and repair farm machines.

the team has become an advanced collective in the autonomous county in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought because the members try hard to remould their world outlook in line with chairman mao's teachings and have made constant achievements in their work.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Island Weather Station Serves People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 5, 1971)

workers of a weather station on weichou island in the north of the bac bo gulf strive to perfect their weather forecast in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly". they go among the local people to sum up the latter's experience in weather forecasting. they have won warm praise from the local peasants and fishermen for their devotion.

weichou island of peihai city of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china is one of china's well-known fishing grounds. during fishing seasons more than 1,000 boats would flock to the locality. however, the weather is capricious and storms are frequent in the area.

there was no weather station there before liberation because the kuomintang reactionaries never cared a straw about the well-being of the fishermen. capsized boats and drowned fishermen were quite common.

chairman mao and the communist party are much concerned with the production and well-being of the fishermen. a weather station was set up on the island by the state after liberation. local fishermen pinned much hope on it. but the initiative of the meteorological workers were suppressed due to the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's sinister instruction that only big meteorological observatories were allowed to make weather forecasts and small weather stations could only observe clouds, note down data and report to bigger observatories. after they studied chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle", the workers of the island station did away with the revisionist restrictions and began in 1957 to issue weather forecasts by themselves to serve the local people.

the dozen workers of the station were all junior middle school graduates. only a few of them had a few months of training in meteorology. they had difficulties at first

as the station was new and poorly-equipped and lacked necessary meteorological data for historical background. they issued forecasts based on weather maps and wind, humidity, temperature and atmospheric pressure in the locality as described in meteorological literature. the accuracy rate of their forecasts was only 60 per cent. in line with chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes", they went among the poor and lower-middle peasants and fishermen to sum up their experience in weather forecasting. they collected about 300 proverbs related to weather forecasting. after analysis, they tried to systematize the experience of the masses in terms of modern meteorology. by combining meteorology with the experience of the masses, they made weather forecasts that were 90 per cent accurate. now, they can make weather forecasts three to five days, ten days or a season in advance. the station also issues special forecasts for spring and autumn fishing seasons, spring sowing and autumn harvesting.

once a typhoon was to hit the area. the regional observatory forecast a strong breeze. based on the experience of local people and related charts and data, the island station forecast a fresh gale. the station workers reported this to the leading organ of the island in time and suggested that precautionary measures be taken against typhoon of a fresh gale force. their forecast proved 100 per cent accurate and loss was reduced to the minimum.

they went to fishing ports and villages and on boats to acquaint themselves with the situation of production of the fishermen and peasants, the installations at the ports against typhoon, the strength of the vessels against typhoon, the distribution of fishing grounds and local weather conditions. when fishing boats returned to port they disseminated knowledge of meteorology among the fishermen and told them how to protect their boats and themselves when weather was inclement. whenever bad weahter threatened an area, they would go there to fight the elements with the masses. there has been no mishap on the sea in the area since 1966 thanks to the efforts of the workers of the island station and the fishermen.

last october a typhoon was about to hit the island squarely with a force of whole gale, storm, and even hurricane. they forecast it accurately well in advance. they and the masses fought the typhoon for two consecutive days and nights. not a single boat was capsized and not a single man was hurt. most of the crops on the island were also well protected.

AFFORESTATION

Mass Afforestation Campaign Under Way in China

(NCNA- English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

a large-scale mass afforestation campaign for 1971 has achieved remarkable progress under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

according to statistics by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the afforested acreage by the end of june had made up 89 per cent of the year's plan, showing a 35 per cent increase over that of the corresponding 1970 period. the quality has been greatly raised. the acreage sown by plane this year is the biggest since liberation. a much greater number of saplings have been nursed and trees planted in courtyards and along roads and rivers have also increased by a big margin. hunan, kwangtung, kweichow, kiangsu and other three southern provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have fulfilled or overfulfilled their annual afforestation plans. eleven provinces and autonomous regions reported that their timber output for the first half of this year was seven per cent more than the corresponding period of last year.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have adopted positive measures to strengthen leadership over afforestation. shansi, shantung, kansu and other provinces worked out long-term plans for transforming mountains. mao tsetung thought study classes have been run in many places for peasants and cadres to study chairman mao's important instructions such as "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and "agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent, none of them can be dispensed with, and they should be put on an equal footing". this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and aroused their enthusiasm to grow trees for the revolution.

afforestation started half a month earlier than the previous years in many provinces and autonomous regions. more than two million people in hunan, hupeh, kiangsi and other provinces took part in the campaign. many workers, functionaries, teachers, students and other people in many cities and towns also joined. in order to clothe the yenan area -- the revolutionary heartland -- with greenery, shensi province sent cadres to make joint efforts with the local peasants. the area has now completed more than 80 per cent of this year's plan, exceeding the past record.

while striving to fulfil the state plans for timber production, various forest areas pay close attention to regenerating the exploited forests and to continuously afforesting the barren mountains and wasteland to ensure abundant forest resources. in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the lumbermen have made remarkable advances in making products needed by the state and the people out of waste timber.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Big Irrigation Project on Northwest China Loess Highland

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 8, 1971)

a big irrigation project on a loess highland in northwest china has been partially commissioned. it will bring 111,000 hectares of land under irrigation when all its branch canals and ditches are completed.

the project consists of a 220-kilometre-long trunk canal and branch canals and ditches totalling 1,400 kilometres. the trunk canal starts in the vicinity of baochi city in the western part of shensi province and leads the water of the wei river, one of the main tributaries of the yellow river, up the weipei highland, the province's major grain and cotton producing area. it runs through 14 counties and cities and empties into the ching river, another tributary of the yellow river, somewhere near sian, capital of the province.

the completion of the province's biggest irrigation project so far is a victory for the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by the great leader chairman mao. guided by this general line, several hundred thousand builders, by pooling their wisdom and strength, levelled nearly 200 hillocks and led water across nine rivers and more than 200 gullies. in addition, they cut 13 tunnels and constructed five reservoirs, 11 aqueducts and 17,000 other structures. total earth and stone work involved amounted to 84 million cubic metres.

the land north of the wei river is level and fertile. but drought used to be a constant menace. long dry spells struck between 1929 and 1931 and caused complete crop failures. but the ruling kuomintang reactionaries did nothing about it. the famine-stricken peasants fled their villages and went begging. half of the 130,000 people in lichuan county died of starvation.

under the brilliant leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the local people dug many wells and ponds after liberation. they began the big irrigation project in 1958 and made considerable headway. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents in 1962 ordered its stop on the pretext of china's temporary economic difficulty caused by successive natural disasters. later the people put forward a proposal to resume the work. but it was turned down by the capitalist-roaders. the great proletarian cultural revolution swept away all these obstacles. the project was resumed on a full scale in march 1969 under the cordial attention of chairman mao and the party central committee. the provincial revolutionary committee on its part gave priority to it. command posts were set up at various levels to mobilize the masses to join the work.

to fulfil this arduous work, the leadership at all levels firmly grasped the fundamental link of educating the people in mao tsetung thought. they rammed home the political significance of the project. they got the masses to study the general line for building socialism laid down by chairman mao and his teachings on giving first place to the factor of man. old workers and poor peasants were invited to tell young

builders their past suffering in contrast with their present happy life. this greatly raised the political consciousness of all the builders and boosted their revolutionary enthusiasm. model builders came to the fore one after another. in all, more than 20,000 people have been commended as activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought over the past two years.

following chairman mao's teaching "the masses have boundless creative power", the leadership trusted the masses and relied on them and launched a mass movement. difficulties gave way and construction progressed at a quick pace. the trunk canal covered over 170 sections of sloping land totalling 40 kilometres. at one point the geological structure was very complicated and landslide was frequent. the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois specialists in charge of the project in the past declared that it was impossible to build a canal there. this time the builders and revolutionary technicians were not overawed by the conclusion of the "specialists". members of the "three-in-one" groups went by chairman mao's teaching that correct ideas came from social practice, visited local inhabitants, made on-the-spot surveys and traced the cause of landslides to the seven stratified underground streams. they devised ways to drain the underground water in addition to some other engineering measures. this proved successful.

the entire project needed over one million cubic metres of sand and stone. it would take one year for 400 lorries to carry them to the work-site. the builders devised ways and means to cut the transportation time. people in one section carried basketfuls of stone and sand to the construction site when they went to work. in this way, they carried more than 1,500 cubic metres up to a hundred-metre-high embankment within one month. builders in another section formed a shock team equipped with 10,000 bicycles. the team carried as much as 180 lorries can do. as a result, all the sand and stone were moved to place in less than three months.

carrying forward the yenan spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle nurtured by chairman mao, the masses solved the problem of materials themselves. dynamite was running short in one section. several builders set up a small workshop in a dilapidated kiln. in six months they succeeded in producing eight kinds of dynamite. the masses also set up 170 workshops for making and repairing tools and producing prefabricated parts and other materials, to meet the needs of the construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Visits Durres, Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 8, 1971)

the chinese track and field team and the albanian track and field team yesterday held their fifth friendly meet in durres, albania and were warmly applauded by thousands of spectators.

present on the occasion were: xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; iljaz reka, first secretary of the durres district committee of the albanian party of labour; feruz mataj, chairman of the executive committee of the durres district people's council; and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the wonderful exhibition of the chinese and albanian players proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the militant revolutionary friendship between the peoples and players of the two countries. at the end of the exhibition, comrades xhafer spahiu, thoma deliana, iljaz reka, liu chen-hua and others shook hands with the players of both sides to express their congratulations and had their picture taken together.

during their stay in durres, the chinese players were accorded warm welcome and hospitably received by leading comrades of the local party and government. comrade iljaz reka received all members of the chinese team and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. the chinese team, accompanied by vasil nakuci, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, visited the national liberation war museum of the district.

the durres district party committee and the executive committee of the district people's council gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the chinese team.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

lin chung, the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the algerian democratic people's republic, left here today by plane for his post.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chairman and Madame Ne Win See Historical Relics Unearthed During Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, madame ne win and members of his entourage today saw historical relics here unearthed in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the distinguished burmese guests were accompanied by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences; leading members of the departments concerned lin chia-mei, yu li-chun and wang yen-chiu; and chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung, his wife and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking also went to see the relics.

madame ne win and other distinguished burmese guests visited the peking art handicrafts workshop yesterday morning.

Chairman and Madame Ne Win Give Return Banquet for Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win gave a return banquet here this evening for their visit to china.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the banquet on invitation.

at the banquet, chairman ne win and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts to the growth of the friendship between the chinese and burmese peoples.

also attending the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chuang hsi-chuan, chi fang and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, nan nien-lung, li chiang, wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, li kang, wu ten, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang chen, wang hai-jung, huang hou-min, liu ching-tang, ma jen-hui and liu chun, chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

present were colonel hla han, minister for foreign affairs, minister for education and minister for health, colonel ko ko, deputy minister and secretary to the revolutionary council and council of ministers, and other burmese friends who are accompanying chairman ne win on his visit to china, burmese ambassador to china u thein maung, his wife and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

prior to the banquet, comrade teng ying-chao called on chairman and madame ne win and the other distinguished burmese guests at the guest house.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Delegation for Telecommunications Cooperation Leaves Peking for Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

a chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications with chung fu-hsiang as its leader and li chao-chi as its deputy leader left here by air today for a visit to chile. it will then visit france, britain and switzerland.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and the directorate-general of tele-communications ma wen-po, shen kuang, li yu-kuei and others.

diplomatic officials of the countries concerned were present.

armando uribe arce, chilian ambassador to china, gave a banquet on august 5 to bid farewell to the delegation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

a 24-member national and democratic education study group sent by the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) arrived here by train today. it is headed by tamotsu moriwaki, leader, kazuo tomita, deputy leader, and jun orui, advisor, of the group.

the japanese guests were welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned cheng yu-chu, chang yu and hsing jen-hsien and representatives of peking teachers.

the group came to china on july 24 for a friendly visit. it had toured kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, nanking, sian and yenan.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Leaves Mali for Home

(NCNA-English Bamako, Aug. 7, 1971)

the chinese men's basketball team with po ping as its leader and tsan chi-chieh as its deputy leader left here for home by plane yesterday evening after a friendly visit to mali.

lamine keita, president of the mali basketball federation, saw the team off at the airport.

also present was chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

during its stay in mali, the chinese men's basketball team called on responsible personages of the youth and sports circles and visited the sikasso and segou regions where they had friendly matches with malian players.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for a Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 8, 1971)

a government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the korean cabinet, as the leader and pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, as the deputy leader, left here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kim man gum and nong won gil, vice-premiers of the cabinet; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; kwon hui gyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and others.

also present at the airport were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier of Cabinet Chong Jun Taek Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

a government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with chong jun taek, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet, as its leader and bang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, as its deputy leader, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

the members of the delegation are: ho gyong, vice-chairman of the state planning commission; kim wal hyop, director of the first bureau of the ministry of foreign trade; choi jong keun, commercial counsellor of the korean embassy in peking; kim gyu jen, chief engineer of the cotton textile administrative bureau of the ministry of textile industry; cho yong guk, director of the economic planning bureau of the ministry of railway; kim chi ho, director of the foreign transport bureau of the ministry of land and sea transport; and choe chi hyuk, director of the fuel oil administrative bureau of the commission for the supply of materials.

warmly welcoming the korean comrades-in-arms at the airport were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as several thousand revolutionary people.

a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people, stood at the airport which flew the national flags of china and korea. filled with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism for the fraternal korean people, the welcoming crowds gathered at the airport very early, awaiting the arrival of the korean comrades-in-arms. the people carried streamers reading "learn from the heroic korean people exclamation salute to the heroic korean people exclamation" "firmly support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful reunification of their fatherland exclamation" "firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation"

vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane amid the beating of drums and cymbals. then they walked round to meet the welcoming crowds in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others. the airport was resounded with cheers: "a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the peoples of china and korea exclamation" "long live the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung exclamation" and "long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation" students performed "militia dance" and "red silk scarf dance"

to pay heartfelt tribute to the korean comrades-in-arms. vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean comrades repeatedly clapped hands in acknowledgement.

also present were leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li yao-wen, chuan chih-pang, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, kao li-hsing, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, yuan pao-hua, han wei-min, hsu chin-chiang, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, chang kuo-min, liu chan, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, wang pin and wei yu-ming.

also present were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i., ma jang ok, counsellor, and sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, of the korean embassy in peking, as well as other embassy members.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Korean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with chong jun taek, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet, as its leader and pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, as its deputy leader.

the meeting was overflown with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien had a very cordial and friendly conversation with vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean comrades-in-arms.

members of the delegation present were comrades ho gyong, kim wal hyop, choi jong keun, kim gyu jen, cho yong guk, kim chi ho and choe chi hyuk.

present were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i., ma jang ok, counsellor, and sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, of the korean embassy in peking; and

li yao-wen, fang yi, li chiang and chang ting-yen, leading members and staff member of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries and the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

China and Pakistan Exchange Letters on Presenting Branches of Bank of China to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 5, 1971)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the islamic republic of pakistan held a ceremony in islamabad today to exchange letters in connection with the presentation of the karachi branch and chittagong sub-branch of the bank of china by the chinese government as gifts to the government of pakistan.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, and sultan mohammad khan, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs of pakistan, signed the letters on behalf of the two governments respectively.

the karachi branch and chittagong sub-branch of the bank of china were set up before 1949. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and pakistan, both the branch and sub-branch have helped promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. in view of the fact that the state bank of pakistan has played a good role in developing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, the chinese government, in consideration of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, has decided to present the above-mentioned branch and sub-branch of the bank of china as gifts to the government of pakistan. the government of pakistan deems this an expression of friendship of china towards pakistan.

tabarak husain, director general of the ministry of foreign affairs of pakistan, and yu shu-kuang, economic attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan, were also present at the ceremony.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

the government delegation of the somali democratic republic led by omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived here by special plane this morning. the delegation has come for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the members of the delegation are mohamed mohamud garad, head of the afro-asian section of the economic and social department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and nadif ali hassan, private secretary to the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs and several

thousand revolutionary people of peking warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and somalia. after alighting from the plane, secretary of state omar arteh ghalib and the other distinguished somali guests, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, walked round to meet the welcoming crowd. the airport was astir with the beating of drums and gongs. children performed the "red flower dance" to greet the distinguished somali guests. people waved bouquets and coloured scarves and shouted over and over again: "salute to the somali people exclamation" "long live friendship between the chinese and somali people exclamation" "firm support to the somali people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "firm support to the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in their revolutionary struggles exclamation", "firm support to the peoples of north america, europe and oceania in their revolutionary struggles exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

also present at the airport were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned li shu-jung, wang an-chu, chen mu-hua, ho ying, han hsu, chao chun-cheng, cheng fei, chou chiu-yeh, chen shu-huai, wang hsiao-yi, and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai.

heads of diplomatic missions of various countries to china were present.

accompanying the delegation to peking were ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, who had been to shanghai specially to meet the delegation.

upon its departure from shanghai, the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang hsiao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Somali Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Arten Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and omar arteh ghalib, leader of the government delegation of the somali democratic republic and secretary of state for foreign affairs, held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere here today.

taking part in the talks on the somali side were members of the somali government delegation: mohamed mohamud garad,

head of the afro-asian section of the economic and social department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and nadif ali hassan, private secretary to the secretary of state for foreign affairs; as well as mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned ho ying, fan tso-kai, cheng fei, chao wei, shih yen-hua and others.

Premier Chou En-lai and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Somali Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the members of the government delegation of the somali democratic republic he is leading mohamed mohamud garad, head of the afro-asian section of the economic and social department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and nadif ali hassan, private secretary to the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

present on the occasion were mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires a.i., mohamed osman omer, first secretary, and aden ahmed diric, attache, of the somali embassy in peking.

present were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned ho ying, han hsu, cheng fei, chao wei, shih yen-hua, chi chao-chu, tien wen-chin, liang yin-chu and hu feng-hsien.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Somali Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming omar arteh ghalib, somali secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the government delegation of the somali democratic republic he is leading.

mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim, and diplomatic officials, of the somali embassy in peking attended.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of somalia and china hung side by side in the hall. secretary of state arteh and other distinguished somali guests, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and others, entered the hall to meet leading members of various chinese departments and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china who attended the banquet on invitation.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. vice-premier li hsien-nien and secretary of state arteh spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: coming across huge mountains and oceans from the "horn of africa", secretary of state for foreign affairs arteh at the head of the government delegation of the somali democratic republic has brought to us the profound friendship of the somali people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to secretary of state arteh and the other distinguished guests from somalia.

vice-premier li hsien-nien praised the somali people for their glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. he went on: the somali people, led by president mohamed siad barre, have persevered in the policy of independence and self-reliance, repeatedly smashed the imperialist schemes of subversion and achieved marked successes in their cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country. in international affairs, the government of the somali democratic republic, upholding a just stand and fearing no threat, dares to resist and fight in face of the huge monster u.s. imperialism, demonstrating the afro-asian people's heroic mettle of defying brute force. you support the three peoples of indochina, the palestinian and other arab peoples and the african peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, winning the praise of the chinese people and the afro-asian peoples.

vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out: the development of the present world situation is increasingly favourable to the struggle of the peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys. as the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the three heroic indochinese peoples have badly battered u.s. imperialism and landed it in dire straits. the struggle waged by the korean, japanese and southeast asian peoples together with the chinese people against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is developing in depth. the palestinian and other arab peoples are continuously carrying forward their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression. the african peoples' just struggle to win and safeguard national independence, to oppose the aggression, control, subversion and interference by colonialism and neo-colonialism and imperialism and to oppose barbarous racial discrimination has won continuous victories. whether in asia, africa and latin america or in europe, north america and oceania, the revolutionary mass movements are surging forward wave upon wave, presenting an excellent situation.

vice-premier li hsien-nien reiterated: following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations of the world and will unite with them, fight side by side and win victory together.

he said: although china and somalia are separated by mountains and oceans, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound militant friendship in their long struggles against imperialism and colonialism. in the past two years, with the joint

efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and somalia have developed satisfactorily. i am convinced that the current visit to china by the government delegation of the somali democratic republic led by secretary of state arteh will certainly make new contributions to the promotion of the sino-somali friendship.

secretary of state for foreign affairs omar arteh ghalib spoke next. he said: on paying this friendly visit to your great country, i bring you and through you, the great leader chairman mao tsetung, his comrades-in-arms and the friendly people of the people's republic of china the brotherly greetings and warm sentiments of goodwill from our beloved leader jaale general mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic and the entire somali people.

it is my conviction that the tremendous achievements and the victories which the people's republic of china has scored, are essentially attributable to the wise and able leadership of chairman mao tsetung, a unique statesman and a militant revolutionary, who has courageously stood against all forms of colonial intrigues and imperialist machinations. today, the people's republic of china is looked upon as an example and inspiration for all freedom-loving peoples in africa, asia and latin america who have suffered from the oppression and tyranny of imperialists. the success of the cultural revolution in this great country and its remarkable contribution to the revival of the glorious chinese history has marked yet another milestone in the great achievements which the chinese people have manifestly demonstrated.

he said: in spite of the great distance between the somali democratic republic and the people's republic of china, i am happy to note that our relations date back to the period well before the advent of colonialism in africa. our two countries are indomitable bastions in the struggle against imperialist and neo-colonialist forces. our common aspirations united us in the realm of the new emerging world. ever since our independence there has existed strong bonds of friendship and fraternity between our two peoples. the present cooperation between our two peoples in all fields and at all levels particularly after the birth of our blessed 21st october revolution, has greatly contributed to the economic development and advancement of our country. the cooperation between the two countries and selfless help extended to us by the chinese government is a clear testimony of the strong ties existing between our two countries.

he said: in fraternal solidarity with the chinese people, the supreme revolutionary council, the government and the people of the somali democratic republic support the unity of the chinese people. we regard taiwan as an integral part of the people's republic of china.

he said: the somali democratic republic has been vocal in espousing the legitimate demands of the progressive mankind regarding the admission of the people's republic of china to the united nations as the sole and legitimate representative of the chinese people.

the secretary of state for foreign affairs continued: one of the cardinal principles of our revolution is non-alignment. non-alignment in our view is not a negative

submission to neutrality. that is why we oppose the establishment and maintenance of the military bases under any pretext. the presence of foreign occupation forces in sovereign states is in utter contradiction to the logic of our time. we strongly believe that the will of a people cannot be shaped by the force of arms. self-determination of all peoples is an indestructible principle that should determine the destiny of nations.

he said: the involvement of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of african countries have given rise to instability, chaos and confusion. the machinations and designs of ambitious colonialists constitute a threat to the very existence of certain african countries. the recent invasion of guinea is a case in point. more serious still is the problem of colonisation and the abominable policy of apartheid. moreover, the minority racist regime in zimbabwe still maintains its supremacy with the collaboration of its imperialist allies. the situation is even more critical in south africa and namibia where the african peoples are constantly subjected to the most inhuman treatment in violation of united nations charter and the universal declaration of human rights. never in history has so much been inflicted upon humanity. although independence has been granted to many african states since 1960, portugal, with the blessing of imperialist powers still asserts its colonial domination over angola, guinea-bissau and mozambique in defiance of world public opinion.

he said: in the middle east, israel backed by imperialists continues to occupy arab lands in open defiance of world public opinion. we vehemently support the just cause of the arab nations and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the palestinian people.

he said: the united states involvement in indo-china is a matter of great concern to us. we have had the pleasure of receiving recently in our capital a joint delegation from vietnam, cambodia and laos on a goodwill mission to our country. we have reassured our solidarity with them in their just struggle against imperialist forces and have expressed our full support for the peace proposals put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam.

secretary of state for foreign affairs arteh said: in its last hours before its doom, imperialism is endeavouring to survive in spite of the verdict, both history and the peoples have passed on it. in its attempt to reverse the course of history, imperialism resorts to both naked aggression and other subtle forms of strangling the peoples drive towards independence and progress. this requires us to increase our revolutionary vigilance and close our ranks in order to thwart imperialist designs. one of the best guarantees is to develop and consolidate the overall cooperation in all fields of progressive mankind. in saying this we are convinced that the future belongs to us.

attending the banquet were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and macare duong sam ol.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ma wen-po, chen mu-hua, chang tzu-li, wang an-chu, tu yu-yun, hsieh hua, mao hung-hsiang, li shu-jung, li liang-han, chen pin, wang meng, chu chun-ho, yu wei-hsin, wang yu-ching, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang, hao liang, chao chun-cheng, chou chiu-yeh and chen shu-huai.

prior to the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien and acting minister chi peng-fei met secretary of state for foreign affairs omar arteh ghalib and the other distinguished somali guests and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

200-MILE TERRITORIAL WATERS LIMIT

Latin American Countries Unite More Closely in Defense of Sovereignty Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Water Limits

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

many latin american countries, through recent consultations or signing agreements, have further united together in the resolute struggle against the u.s. imperialist encroachment on their sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits and in defence of their national interests.

according to press reports, the south atlantic countries uruguay, argentina and brazil recently began consultations in montevideo with a view to implementing their joint decision to extend their territorial water limit to 200 nautical miles.

in early june, this year, the uruguayan government proposed to brazil and argentina for the setting up of a permanent committee of south atlantic to defend their 200-nautical-mile limits. the uruguayan paper "la manana" carried an editorial not long ago, saying that uruguay proposed for the setting up of a unified organization similar to that of the pacific latin american countries to defend the jurisdiction over 200-nautical-mile water limits, so as to "resist the pressure of big powers from a common stand with regard to international politics". after the proposal was put forward, the permanent committee of south pacific, composed of peru, ecuador and chile, sent a message to the uruguayan government to express its support. the message pointed out that the proposal of uruguay is an important step of latin american countries to cooperate in defence of their natural resources.

from july 9 to 24, five latin american countries held bilateral consultations to coordinate their actions in the struggle for defending national interests and the sovereignty over their territorial waters. a joint statement issued by chilean and argentine presidents on july 24 said that both sides, "cherishing consensus of views with regard to the sovereignty over territorial waters", have decided to strengthen coordination of actions of the two governments on this problem. it reaffirmed that "the two countries have the right to define their territorial water limits as 200-nautical-miles". the joint communique issued by costa rican and brazilian foreign ministers on july 22 said: both sides are of the unanimous

opinion that all countries have the right to extend their territorial water limits in accordance with the geographical, geological and biological characteristics. earlier on july 9, the foreign ministers of argentina and uruguay signed a bilateral agreement on defending the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits.

at a time when latin american countries are getting united more closely in defence of their sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile water limits, u.s. assistant secretary of state for inter-american affairs charles meyer blatantly clamoured on july 22 that it is impossible for the u.s. government to accept the demand of latin american countries for the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits. he threatened that the u.s. government will not recommend u.s. fishing vessels to give up operations in latin american waters or even confrontations with littoral guards. the intimidation by this u.s. official, however, did not succeed in preventing latin american countries from taking further joint actions, or making them give up the just stand in defending their right over 200-nautical-mile limits. on the contrary, his fallacy met with strong condemnation from people of various circles of latin american countries.

condemning meyer's remarks, former dominican president juan bosch said on july 24 that u.s. foreign policy is completely founded on imperial force. the only method to make the united states respect other countries is the method employed by the vietnamese people.

venezuelan political figure raimundo verde rojas said on july 25 that meyer's statement shows that the united states looks upon latin america merely as its protege. on the same day, luis guillermo pilonieta, member of the venezuelan chamber of deputies, said that meyer's statement was a continuation of the long-standing policy of the united states, according to which, the united states has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of latin american countries.

refuting meyer's arbitrary statement, brazilian jurist clovis ramalhete said on july 27 that it is the sovereignty of every country to define her territorial water limits. he pointed out that in south america it is in the interest of the continental defence that all these countries extend their territorial water limits to 200-nautical-miles.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Government Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 8, 1971)

mohamed abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade of the united arab republic, and his wife, and the u.a.r. government trade delegation he is leading left here for home by train today after winding up their friendly visit to china. u.a.r. ambassador to china salah el-abd left for home by the same train.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by yuan ten-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the provincial and municipal departments concerned and more than one thousand people.

when minister merziban and the other distinguished u.a.r. guests came to the flag bedecked railway station today, young people, men and women, who lined up to see the guests off, waved bouquets, beat drums and gongs and cheered warmly in unison: "farewell to the distinguished u.a.r. guests exclamation" minister merziban and the other guests kept waving to the crowd in acknowledgement.

wang ming-chun, a deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade who had accompanied the distinguished guests on their tour of south china, was present at the railway station.

the distinguished u.a.r. guests arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air on the 6th. they were warmly welcomed at the airport by yuan teh-liang, teng hsiu-fang and more than 1,000 people. a banquet was given that evening by vice-chairman yuan teh-liang in honour of minister merziban, his wife and all the members of the delegation.

during their stay in kwangchow, the distinguished u.a.r. guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in 1926, a bicycle plant and a silk mill in fosnan near the city. they also went sightseeing in kwangchow. wherever they went, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the local people.

Chinese UAR Table Tennis Players Hold Friendly Matches in Alexandria

(NCNA-English Alexandria, Aug. 6, 1971)

friendly matches between the visiting chinese table tennis players and u.a.r. players were held at the indoor stadium of alexandria municipality here yesterday evening. several thousand people watched the matches.

national flags of the u.a.r. and china were hung opposite the rostrum in the stadium. players of the two countries marched into the arena in high spirits amidst thunderous applause. in a welcoming speech, yehia khamis abou heif.

president of the alexandria table tennis association, extended hearty welcome to the chinese table tennis team in the name of the table tennis players of alexandria.

an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the two peoples prevailed throughout the friendly matches.

warm clappings and hearty cheers repeatedly burst out from the spectators during the matches.

amin abou-heif, honorary president of the u.a.r. table tennis association, presented gifts to the chinese and u.a.r. players.

fouad moniodine, governor of alexandria, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese team on august 4.

the chinese team arrived here on the evening of august 3 for friendly matches and visit.

CHINA AND US

US Table Tennis Association Refuses to Match With Table Tennis Team of Chiang Kai-shek Gang

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

the united states table tennis association (ustta) and table tennis players who are members of the association have refused to match with a table tennis team of the chiang kai-shek gang which is carrying out activities in the united states, according to a washington report.

the refusal was made for the purpose of safeguarding the sincere friendship between the american and chinese peoples and upholding the just, principled stand.

recently a u.s. reactionary organization, in collusion with the chiang kai-shek gang, let the chiang gang send a table tennis team to the united states to hoodwink the public, vainly trying to undermine the friendship between the american and chinese peoples. u.p.i. reported that when the chiang gang's team was to hold a match in portland, oregon, on august 7, the ustta declared that its table tennis players would not compete with the table tennis team of the chiang gang.

the refusal by the ustta and the outstanding table tennis players not only dealt a blow to the u.s. reactionary organization and the chiang kai-shek gang, but also demonstrated the profound friendship between the broad masses of the american people and the chinese people.

US

The Raging Tide of Afro-American Workers' Revolutionary Struggle Rolls Ahead

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

the afro-american workers who are subjected to heavy class oppression and national oppression are playing an increasingly important role in the great surging revolutionary struggle of the american people which is vigorously battering the reactionary rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class.

the afro-americans' armed resistance against violent repression which broke out in harlem, new york, in 1964 turned a new page in the history of the afro-americans' struggle and showed that their struggle against racial discrimination and for equal rights has entered a new stage of armed resistance against violent repression.

since then, the armed struggle against violent repression with afro-american workers as the mainstay has been waged more frequently and spread wider and wider. the broad masses of afro-americans, breaking away the spiritual shackles of "non-violence", launched one armed struggle against violent repression after another, in watts, los angeles, in 1965, in chicago in 1966, and in detroit and newark in 1967, writing a magnificent chapter in the history of the afro-americans' struggle. their struggle surged to a new height in 1968 and 1969. after entering 1970's with a new militant posture, the afro-americans expanded their struggle to medium-sized and small cities. according to minimized figures published by u.s. bourgeois press, "racial disturbances" in the u.s. reached to about 700 in 1970. thousands upon thousands of the afro-americans took up arms and fought heroically with reactionary troops and police in the streets.

since the beginning of this year, the afro-american workers' armed resistance against brutal repression has developed continuously and saw many moving exploits. on april 8, afro-american workers and students in stanford, california, occupied overnight the second floor of the city's medical centre to protest against the arbitrary firing of a black worker who opposed racial discrimination. they repulsed three police attacks with fire hose, ash trays and table legs as weapons. the unemployed black workers of the brownsville slum section, new york city, who had fought with police for many times with arms, rose again in struggle on may 5 in demand of jobs. they threw up barricades in the streets and fought fiercely with the police.

a marked characteristic of the present american workers' movement is the ever stronger militancy shown by the afro-american workers in opposing ruthless exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalists.

80 per cent of the afro-americans have flowed to the city slums with the further monopolization of agriculture in the united states. the number of afro-american workers has reached a total of about 9 million. the proportion of afro-american workers is becoming bigger and bigger in some important industrial sectors. for instance, black workers make up nearly half of the workers in the motor industry, about one third in the steel industry and

40-50 per cent in chicago, detroit and other big industrial centres. the ranks of the afro-american working class are constantly growing in strength. they have mounted on the u.s. political stage as a staunch fighting force of grave-diggers for the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. the afro-american workers have again and again taken the lead in strikes after breaking through the control of a handful of reactionary trade union bosses, thus promoting the vigorous development of the u.s. workers' movement. the strike of 5,200 u.s. transport workers in philadelphia on april 12 this year, that of 25,000 garment workers in the same city on june 7 and the recent detroit sanitation workers' strike are some of the examples.

it is worth noting that in recent years, a number of afro-american workers' organizations have been formed in plants and workshops in detroit, new york, chicago, newark and other cities. some of the organizations have been merged into city-wide ones, and a nation-wide organization is taking shape. no matter how hard the u.s. monopoly ruling circles and a handful of reactionary trade union bosses try to strangle and sabotage them, the newly emerged militant organizations have been growing in strength. through their own newspapers and films, they educate the workers on the history of the afro-american workers' struggle and expose the ruthless exploitation and oppression of workers by the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, and the despicable activities of a handful of reactionary trade union bosses in selling out the workers' interests. they also pointed out to them the prospect of the afro-american workers' struggle. they have directly led the workers' struggle against the monopoly capitalist class and a handful of scabs, giving powerful impetus to the development of the workers' movement in the united states.

in their struggle against monopoly capital, more and more afro-american workers are aware that racism is one of the instruments used by the u.s. monopoly capitalist class to split the working class. so they are strengthening their militant unity with the white workers. in the demonstrations on may first this year, the afro-american workers marched shoulder to shoulder with white workers, shouting slogans "smash racism, the bosses' tool". on june 19, trousands of afro-american workers and white workers of steel, auto, electrical, telephone and other trades demonstrated in about 20 cities including washington, new york, detroit, chicago, san francisco, houston, cleveland, pittsburg and oakland, against racial discrimination and for full employment.

another sign of the afro-american workers' rapid awakening is that increasing numbers of black workers have been combining the struggle for their own freedom and emancipation with the struggle against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. in the storm which swept across the united states last year in protest against the u.s. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression in indochina, large numbers of black workers took part in the struggle, and in addition, meetings and demonstrations, each ten-thousand strong, were jointly held by both black and white peoples with black workers as the mainstay. in april this year, ever greater numbers of black workers were among the ranks of more than one million people who demonstrated in washington and san francisco against the widening of the war of aggression in indochina. recently some black workers' organizations explicitly set in their programmes the immediate end of the aggressive war in indochina and the withdrawal of all u.s. troops stationed abroad as the targets of their struggle.

In his "Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism", Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, pointed out, "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." The vigorous development of the Afro-American workers' revolutionary struggle reflects the daily sharpening of the class and national contradictions in the United States. This is also inevitable outcome of the reactionary domestic and foreign policies pursued by the U.S. ruling circles. By conducting frenzied arms expansion and war preparations and carrying out aggression and expansion abroad, the U.S. ruling circles are sure to step up their onslaught on the American people politically and economically and intensify its ruthless oppression and exploitation of and fascist rule over them. And the victims of these reactionary policies are first of all the Afro-American masses who are at the lowest echelon of the U.S. society. The heavy burden of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies and the malignant growth of inflation have made the black workers' living still more difficult. Meanwhile, unemployment of black workers has also become grave daily. According to watered down U.S. official figures, the unemployment rate of Afro-Americans and other minority nationalities reached 10.5 per cent in May, showing an increase of 33 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year. A survey made in 53 U.S. cities showed that the number of jobless black workers stood near one million. U.S. monopoly capital has also unscrupulously pushed racial discrimination to conduct brutal exploitation of the black workers. The U.S. press reported recently that as a result of the big disparity of the average wage between the black and white workers, the U.S. monopoly capitalists extracted from the black workers 22,000 million dollars of extra profits annually.

The development of the Afro-American workers' revolutionary struggle has thrown the U.S. ruling circles into panic. They are resorting to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a vain attempt to put out the flames of the Afro-American workers' revolutionary struggle. Nevertheless, neither bloody suppression nor political deception can prevent the raging tide of the Afro-American workers' struggle from rolling forward. The evil system of colonialism and imperialism "will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the black people".

US Financial, Economic Crises Further Deepen

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

The U.S. government has tried in vain to regain "prosperity" for the ailing U.S. monopoly capitalist economy by strenuously pushing its policy of economic "expansion" since the beginning of the year. But, the state of affairs in the first half of the year shows that the U.S. government has failed to shake off the worsening financial-monetary crisis and economic crisis, and is sinking deeper into the quagmire of the crises.

Early this year, Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers offered a "promising" prospect for the U.S. economy. It set forth concrete targets as follows: a 9 per cent increase in gross national product (the total value of all goods and services produced in one year) in 1971, a drop in the rate of inflation to 4 per cent by the end of 1971 and a drop in unemployment to 5 per cent; a drop in the

rate of inflation to 3 per cent by mid-1972 and realization of "full employment" -- officially defined as 4, later about 4.5, per cent joblessness.

facts, however, show that these promises made by the nixon administration are merely empty ones. and the financial and economic reality in the country during this period have completely exploded the fond dream of the nixon administration for "full employment and full production" and "full prosperity without inflation".

the u.s. gross national product in the first half of 1971 failed to reach the figures forecast by the nixon administration. according to u.s. official figures, the gnp actually rose 7 per cent only in the first quarter and advanced at a real rate of 3.6 per cent in the second quarter. john b. connally, nixon's chief economic spokesman and secretary of the treasury, and paul w. mccracken, chairman of the president's council of economic advisers cannot but openly admit that the united states would not attain the official gnp goal for this year.

noteworthy is the fact that the statistical gnp figures cannot show the real situation of production. in reality, u.s. industrial production registered only a slight jump in the first half of this year compared with the fourth quarter of last year. according to u.s. official figures, the index of industrial production last june stood at 167.9 (taking the 1957-1959 average as 100), a figure far below that of july, 1969 before the outbreak of the present economic crisis (the index of that month was 174.6), and even below the level of december, 1968, the month before the nixon administration came into office (the index of that month was 168.7). taking the steel industry -- the most important basic industry -- as an example, consumers placed heavy orders on steel products and stockpiled them in the first half of this year for fear of a possible steel workers' strike in august. as a result, steel output in the first half of the year increased slightly as compared with the corresponding period last year. the estimated stockpile of steel by august 1 will be 38 million tons which will be enough to meet consumers' needs for more than four months. steel production was down sharply in june and even lower in july, and now it dropped to the lowest level in this year. many u.s. steel companies including u.s. steel corp., bethlehem steel corp., republic steel corp. and youngstown sheet and tube co. have curbed operations at various plants and laid off about 17,000 workers. according to a report, wheeling-pittsburgh steel corp. with 17,500 employees began a complete shutdown recently. the prospects are not so bright either for the u.s. manufacturing industry. manufacturing plants are operating at only 73 per cent of capacity. all this shows that u.s. industrial production is still in stagnation.

in the first six months of this year, unemployment in the u.s. had not been reduced but kept on worsening. according to curtailed u.s. official figures, the number of unemployed in june climbed to 5.5 million, 1.1 million more than in may, 2.9 million more than when nixon took office, and the highest since july 1961. the u.s. authorities had to resort to a statistical quirk to hide the facts from the people, saying that the unemployment rate dropped from 6.2 per cent in may to 5.6 per cent in june. this trick could fool no one. even connally admitted that the "drop" was a statistical "aberration". as regards the claim to achieve a 4 per cent rate of unemployment in mid-1972 to realize "full employment",

connally said: "this is a myth; it has never happened; it has never been on an annual basis unemployed at the rate of 4 per cent save in wartime, not in the last quarter of a century."

in pursuing the so-called "expansionary" economic policy, the nixon administration had hoped that the expansion of government spendings and monetary supply could stimulate the economic development, reduce unemployment and control the malignant inflation. but the vigorous enforcement of this policy in the first half of the year only made inflation go from bad to worse instead of stimulating the production and reducing unemployment. moreover, expanded government spendings brought about drastic increase in u.s. financial deficit. when putting forward the budget for fiscal 1971 at the beginning of last year, nixon predicted that there would be a surplus of 1,300 million dollars, but in the end a deficit of 23,200 million dollars took place. to make up for the deficit, the nixon government was avid in floating bonds and sought help from the note printing machines. in the present fiscal year, u.s. national debt increased by 26,000 million dollars, the largest jump since world war two. u.s. national debt totalled nearly 400,000 million dollars by last june. during the first five months of this year, the amount of money in demand deposits at banks and currency outside banks grew at an annual rate of 11 per cent. in may alone, the money supply shot up at the rate of 17.6 per cent a year. till june 16, money supply totalled 226,100 million dollars, showing a 5.4 per cent increase compared with the end of last year and a 14.5 per cent increase compared with the end of 1968 before the inauguration of the nixon government. the rate of inflation in the second quarter almost doubled that in the first quarter. the malignant inflation has resulted in the skyrocketing of prices. u.s. costs of living shot up 0.5 per cent in last may, which was followed by another increase of 0.6 per cent in june, the month which witnessed the largest jump without "seasonal adjustment" since april, 1970. in the first six months of this year, the index of wholesale prices rose at an annual rate of 5 per cent. this situation worries the nixon administration. mccracken admitted that inflation has "turned out to be more stubborn" than anticipated by the nixon government in january this year. arthur f. burns, chairman of the u.s. federal reserve board, said in alarm that as to containing inflation, "very little progress has as yet been made and inflation is proceeding both at an unacceptable and dangerous rate".

facts in the first half of this year show that the nixon government's wishful thinking about economy has come to naught and that the united states is still weighed down heavily with serious financial-monetary and economic crises. under the converging attacks of malignant inflation, slackening production and shooting-up unemployment, the nixon government has fallen into an impasse. now, it is trying to slow down the economic expansion in the latter half of 1971 in order to halt inflation. however, no matter what measures it may take, the nixon government will definitely sink deeper and deeper into the quagmire of inextricable financial-monetary and economic crises, so long as it continues to cling to the policy of aggression and expansion abroad.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Yemeni Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

ahmed haider, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, left here for home by air today after concluding his friendly visit to china.

seeing him off at the airport were li yao-wen, chinese vice-foreign minister, and leading members of the departments concerned including fu hao and ho ying.

present were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy; and kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

during his stay in china, ahmed haider visited shanghai and other places and was warmly welcomed by leading members of local revolutionary committees and local people.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Robaya, Ali Nasser on Their Being Elected Chairman of Presidential Council and Prime Minister of PDRY Respectively

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), and ali nasser mohammed, prime minister of the republic, extending to them warm congratulations on their being elected chairman of the presidential council and prime minister of the p.d.r.y. respectively. full text of the message reads:

his excellency salem robaya ali,
chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen,

his excellency ali nasser mohammed,
prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen,

aden

on the occasion of your being elected chairman of the presidential council and prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen respectively, we extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese government and people.

we sincerely wish the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen continuous new successes in their struggle to oppose imperialism, safeguard their state sovereignty and develop their own economy. may the anti-imperialist militant friendship between the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen and the friendly relations between the two countries be continuously strengthened and developed.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, august 7, 1971

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Special Assistant to Zambian President Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1971)

mark c. chona, special assistant to zambian president kenneth david kaunda, and his wife left here by air today after spending a vacation and paying a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister li yao-wen, and leading members of the departments concerned fu hao and ho ying.

also present were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials from the tanzanian embassy in peking.

during their stay in china, the distinguished zambian guests visited shanghai and other places where they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the local revolutionary committees and the local people.

END

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